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TRESCOTTS

URNING. ed to do all kinds NG, For Cabinet SHILLWOOD.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 5--NO. 20.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JANUARY 26, 1850.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT S.ILE.M. COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO. \$1,5) per annum, if paid within the first six

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TERMS.

To any person wishing to examine the charactor of the paper, it will be furnished six months, for fifey cents in alvance; to all others, seventy-fice cents will be charged.

No deviation from these terms.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will eithor subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extent its circulation among their friends. to be allressel to Orivea Jourson, Editor.

THE BUGLE.

Plain Talk --- Women and War.

Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pittsburgh Visiter, Mrs. Pierson, of the Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette:

We have been trying to feel very kindly towards you; but our heart charges us with a drawback, and may be it has been apparent in our manner. We will make a clean breast now, and tell the reason. We hate and despise, Oh, so intensely! swords, epanlenes, banners, plumes, military gewgaws, and military honors; we shrink from the touch of a soldier's hand as contamination; war we loathe, and especially our Mexican war. It was our intense, indescribable hatred of this cowardly butchery that compelled us to write, and made our name known beyond our neighborhood. While we were aboring to express our indignation for the scheme and its aiders and abettors, you wrote a poem, urging our soldiers to retain all their our soul shrunk and shuddered, to think a woman, a wire and mother, a Christian woman, would urge maddened, enraged, blinded men, to desolate hearth-stones-to make widows and orphans-to send unwashed souls to the judgment bar; for what? A bit of ground, and an empty notion of false honor. We shrank from you, Mrs. Pierson, and your name became associated with war and bloodshed. We know we should make large allowance for differences of opinion and prejudice. But women and war! may God separate them; and remove from woman's soul the mountain of guilt resting there, for their encouragement of human butchery!

vert you to peace doctrines. The Threats of Texas.

Now, then, you have the truth, and we feel better. We want to be friends, and con-

The N. Y. Tribune, after thoroughly riddling the arguments by which it is attempted to support the claims of Texas to that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, alludes to the Bobadil threats of that State in the following terms:

As for the threat of violence set up by the

Governor of Texas, and here repeated by Mr. it. There is no great danger that the State and then paying more for the territory in tionists. question than we could have bought it for without any war at all, she tries with such loud parade of warlike preparation to terrify us into the admission that this same proper ty which we disgraced ourselves for, and fought for, and finally paid for, is hers after all. The free and sensible people of the State, and such there are, though her abomiover this very territory, what shall be said of it but that it is one of the foolest schemes ple by fathering it in the Senate.

by its more wholesale devotees of party 'De- and he certainly would not have been if they mocracy.' The Dr. is an ardent Abolition- had had any degree of manly firmness and through the glens of the Allegheny Moun- are so used to being kicked and cutied by tains, when he came across a stubborn Dutch their Southern masters that they took this adversary, whose objections to Abolition new insult as an appropriate 'reward of biind a recklessness as a Malay with his opiwere summed up in the allegation, 'It isha't merit.' Democratic.' "Why, Mr. Donnerwhizzel!"

A Voice from Plymouth Rock.

The Liberator gives a deeply interesting account of the celebration of Forefathers' Day, by the Abolitionists of the Old Colony, at Plymouth, Dec. 22d. Garrison, Quincy, last vote for any Southern man or measure, months of the subscriber's year.

If paid before three months of the year has Phillips, Douglass, Remond, Lucy Stone, Prof. Reason (colored) of Central College, Dr. Ellis of Washington, D. C., and others, were present as speakers. The audience was numerous. The spirit of the gathering may be seen in the following resolutions, at once so full of the life and poetry of Freedom, from the pen of WENDELL PHILLIPS:

Resolved, That whatever may have been his spirit and worthy of his memory.

Resolved, That whether God taught the Pilgrims all his truth in regard to civil libtain our position as abolitionists:-if our thus relieves her mind to her editorial sister, fathers brought slavery here, as is affirmed, then duty to God and the country binds us, their sad sons, to undo their evil work, and free the land from this curse; but if these eld men were honest haters of bondage, then also is it the first duty of us, their proud sons, to honor their memory by bearing a constant protest against it, and keeping

the land pure as they left it to us.

Resolved, That what is needed for the speedy abolition of slavery in this country is come for a final and tremendous explosion; a spirit of determination, enterprise, self-sacrifice, courage, and absolute reliance on God for success, such as was sublimely exhibited to the world by the Pilgrims of Piymouth Rock-the adventurous exiles of the Mayflower-in their efforts to find a land in which they could enjoy civil and religious

Resolved, That, unless as an exception, battle-fields in Mexico. When we saw it, no man in any land, or in any age, was ever really a Christian without being imputed a heretic and a blasphemer; and no one a true friend of liberty, who was not deemed true friend of liberty, who was not deemed | Mangum, which gives the strongest earnest a traitor to his country; and as all true men of the spirit of North Carolina. The Legisare of one lineage, like children gathering to lature of Georgia are maturing a strong and the old Homestead, we come to the graves | clear exposition of the sentiments and deterof the Pilgrins, the heretics and traitors. the fitting place to brand the Church in our stirring language: midst, which presumes to praise and affects to love them, as a synagogue of Satan, and the American Union as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, and, like our Pathers, whose words were deeds, to de-

vise means for the overthrow of both. troubled scenes in Congress, the fortuielit past, as most cheering evidence of awakening anti-slavery interest at the North, we half them as omens of vet better times; and as the best service Washington has rendered to liberty since J. Q. Adams stoed up there for freedom of debate-and knowing, as we do, that the House of Representatives can never be organized but by the sacrifice of justice and the triamph of traitors, we hold up both hands to cry with Chatham, · May Disorder reign forever!

Resolved, That standing on Plymouth Howard we trust nobody will be seared by Rock, we re-echo the welcome with which Pennsylvania has greeted the intention of which could not conquer Santa Ve from our early and cloquent friend, GEORGE Mexico, will succeed in conquering it from THOMPSON, to visit us again, and again the United States. Beside, it looks a little devote his energies to that same crusade for too strong, when after making the Mexican liberty, his former perilous and most tri-War by way of obliging Texas and the umphant service of which has already enslave arisineracy, whose tool she was and is, deared him to the hearts of American aboli-

The Election of Clerk.

The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says that Hon. Solomon Foote, (Whig) of Vermont, would have been elected Clerk ever set on foot to plunder the Government? our readers already know, by the votes of Its unparalleled corruption is equaled only eight Southern Democrats. The prospect of Whigs to forsake their Northern associates.

The Gazette correspondent says:

interposed Dr. S. "how can you make that The Northern Democrats are, of course, her a sober question? She has slavely, her higher highe objection? It seems to me not merely highly incensed at the treachery of their nonsense of endearment she will to her idol. Democratic but the very essence of Democ- Southern co-laborers, (in electing Campbell.) racy. Pray tell me what you consider essen- but I have taken great pains to assure them that their indignation is quite superfluous, tial to the character of a Democrat, and I will show you that it implies Abolition."- mon here, in fact, that good faith in the ob-"Why," rejoined the stubborn Dutchman, servance of their party relations, upon the "I callsh a Dimocrat one wol woles the Dimo- part of the Southern politicians, is rather the tratic ticket—that's wot I call a Dimocrat."— exception than the rule. I was much amused with the symptoms of vexation manifested The Dr. was stuck, and had to own beat .- by some of the green ones, when they saw Carolinians was to result in the success of a the American Union with her. She is not NING.

Whis candilate. Some helf a dozen rose, content with going wrong herself: she inand changed their votes from French to Forney, supposing, in the innocent simplicity of right. their hearts, that by so doing they could effeet Campb. h's majority. Many of them de- history, than the increasing disapprobation of which means that they will be independent till again required to be subservient.

Selections.

From the Boston Cour.er. The Issue on the Slavery Question.

Our Southern neighbors have again opened the safety valve of their political boiler, the views of the Puritan on particular points, and now are letting off t. c usual quantity of he was emphatically the radical reformer of steam, which, at stated seasons, they must his day, in favor of the largest liberty and emit or burst. It is tiresome to witness these the widest toleration of which his age had periodical puils of angry vapor, which invaconceived, his whole course an individual riably pass through the same monotonous protest against the civil and religious insti-tutions or his time; and hence we proclaim cold. The people of the South have smely the Anti-Slavery enterprise his lineal and no invention; their querulous bombast is utonly representative, and this the first real tered in stereotype phrases, which, by etcrcelebration of his landing, the first true to nal and wearisome repetition, have got to be as unmeaning as the prating of a parrot, or the clack of a grist mill. We can stand nonsense that is spiced up with variety, but moerty, we care not to ask ; for thus we main- notonous and ten thousand times repeated

nonsense is a dead bore. Again we are told that 'the crisis is at hand '-again we are told that 'the States must speak out '-again we are told that 'the South must take a decided stand '-again we are told that something must be done to amplify, fortify and sanctify the holy and peculiar institution of the South, or the Union must be dissolved. For the five-and-fortieth, or the five hundred and fortieth time, we are told that the hour and the man are both but when the hour comes, the man is sure to be wanting; and all these frightful gunpowder preparations go off as quiet as candle-

We copy the latest specimen of this cry of wolf!' from the Charleston Mercury:

Every day brings fresh evidence that the movement begun by Mississippi is rapidly gathering the force and grandeur of an advance in complete union of the Southern States. We published the other day the sentiments of Mr. Clingman, endorsed by Mr. mination of that great State. Col. Gardner.

'The conviction is general in the Legislapeople of Georgia, will unite, and will take teps to place the issue directly before the Northern people. Justice and equal rights for the South-compliance with the obligations of the federal compact-no more aggressions on the institution of slavery-or, a dissolution of the Union.'

Justice and equal rights! Is there any and that the Federal Union shall no longer exist unless she is allowed to dictate to the Congress of the United States what laws that body shall and what it shall not make. This she calls justice and equal rights!

The advocates for the extension of slavery hibiting slavery in the territories. The quesshall never prohibit lotteries in the Federal territory?

stand; we have no power under the Federal DEMOCRATIC TEST .- Dr. Elder, of Phila- The correspondent of the Gazette thinks that, compact to compel the South to east off sladelphia, says the New York Tribune, tells an after this, Mr. Campbell should not have very. But we have the power to check the instructive anecdote of the notion entertained been voted for by the Whigs of the North; extension of slavery one inch beyond the limits laid down to it by that compact. We have the power to oppose a barrier to an evil which was bad enough at the beginning, and ist, and in that character was lecturing self-respect. The poor creatures, however, has been growing worse and worse ever

The South is running a muck, and would strike down law and constitution with as um and kriss lays about him in a crowd.-What does the South want-if we may ask For good or for evil, this is her privilege, and Beyond this, what does she require for her own comfort or the promotion of the welfare 1837. of the human race? She demands the privilege of spreading slavery over the West, over the Union, over the world-for there is

sists that nobody else shall be allowed to go

There is no fact more certain in modern feet Campbell's majority. Many of them de-clare, however, that they have given their clare, however, that they have given their clare, however, that they have given their slavery. Wherever men become civilized tily dressed up in their long fur. All were and enlightened, slavery appears in its char-busily spinning out their silken webs, except the Editor is nevertheless a great friend to acter of an odious and inhuman thing. With a few, who were pushed away because they Indian Missions. He subscribes liberally for the humanizing progress of social institutions, had black stripes through their fur. So they their enlightenment, and writes very purseit regularly disappears. All political im- curled themselves up, and rolled away, to opening letters in behalf of their christianizaprovements expel it, or circumscribe it, or retrench it of some of its odious features .-Slavery flies before the progress of knowledge and hamanity, as the shadows of night flit before the advancing sunbeams. The reason, the sentiment, the opinion and the voice of the civilized world are against slavery, stripes, when they were all wrapped up in dressed to Gen. Taylor, which passed thro' which augment every moment. The institation can no more perpetuate itself in civilized society than a flake of snow which falls
hill and valley, and sent its cheerful rays even
ter, and such of our readers who, after peruter, and such of our readers who, after peruyears longer, but it will lead only a struggling and lingering life;—its doom is sealed, and no destiny is more certain.

erusade to stop the irresistible march of events, is a matter for her own discretion .-The Congress of the United States have a daty to perform, which will lead them the othquite enough of our republican territory already; the rest is due to freedom, now and

South Carolina, as usual, is thrusting her self forward as the leader in the great fool's errand in search of the perpetuation of slave-The Governor of that State has recently sent a message to the Legislature, stuffed with the customary rigmarole about the 'aggressions of the North,' &c., and seasoned

son and property, under the associated influence of the people and the States of the shook his frame. North, and the central power, has been solwhich he is a member, should be prepared, dendale. at any moment, for every emergency.'

The swaggering of a pot-house bully dewho left the Church of their day for Truth, and the State of their birth for Liberty, as letters from Milledgeville with the following 'military people' have blustered before now; 'military people' have blustered before now; and the world knows what their bluster is worth. They had better save their breath to ture, that the time has arrived when the cool their broth; they will find a hot enough South should take a decided stand on the slavery question. All have foreseen that, sooner or later, the time had to come, and in the business they talk about. There is to would come. Most of us now see that the be 'no peace for the slaveholder,' for sooth, time has come. There will be a blending of till the Union is dissolved. The Governor of parties on this question, and harmony of ac- South Carolina omits to ask a question which tion in the Legislature. A few of each par- will come upon the slaveholder with startty may hang back, but the great majority, ling emphasis in the 'emergency' he contemrepresenting and reflecting the will of the plates-flow much peace will there be for him AFTERWARDS?

Slavery in Missouri.

A gentleman, travelling in Wisconsin writes to a friend in this city under date of Dec. 10th as follows: "That part of Missouri lying between the Mississippi and Misman at the North who desires to withhold souri river embraces some of the finest lands these from the South? Compliance with the that I ever saw, combining both timber and obligations of the federal compact! Is not prairie. All the lands in that region are this the very thing which the North is now prolling, and no stagnant water to be seen, urging upon the South? We have made a but the people are asleep—there is no enrolling, and no stagnant water to be seen, compact, and we call upon the South to terprise among them. Nothing seems worstand by it. The South declares she will not they of their attention but politics. In that comply with the obligations of this compact, entire Sstate a fierce and mighty struggle is going on between Benton and his enemies. I listened to a speech of old Bullion at Glasgow Mo., just before he started for Washington, in which he asked the people why it was that all implements of husbandwere imported from the Free States?deny the right of Congress to enact laws pro- Why it was that old Virginia had taken a retrograde march? In short, he said, the tion will soon come to this point, whether | Calhounists had a powerful enemy to conby the aid of four Freesoilers, (who were on- Congress can legislate at all where a South- tend with, and that enemy was truth. The nable Constitution binds them hand and foot, by waiting the opportunity to vote for him crn State can find a scruple. Slavery is just old fellow was haughty, as a king, towards all the day long. Her feeble voice will call ought to be ashauned of an aff it like this.— with effect,) but for the defection of three as much under the legislative control of Con-And as for the pet object of Texas politicity and she will hear no answer ans, stock gamblers and other gentry of that Southern Whigs, who left him at the critical gress in the territories, as the law of debtor but the lonely echo. She will wonder why constitution, he said yes, with all my heart and I am gone so long. I cannot sit by her side kidney, the getting out of Uncle Sam some moment. It was after this defection of the peculiar institution of lotteries quite as soul, but as a general thing, while canvassten or fifteen millions, more or less, as an Southern Whigs, that the party in caucus de- good a basis for a claim of 'equal rights' as ing the State, he refused to answer any inindemnity for the surrender of her claim cided to fall back upon Campbell, of Ten- that of slavery? South Carolina has lotteries; terrogatories put by his enemies, telling loved so well. How cheerless will be her nessee, the old Clerk, who was elected, as why does she not demand that Congress them he would answer their master, meaning Calhoun. His sareasms upon the judges of the Supreme Court of Mo., (who head The Southern States came into the Union the Calhoun faction there) were most woby its impudence, and Col. Benton has added nothing to his position with honest people by fathering it in the Senate.

There is a see you no more, the election of a Northern man and a friend with the institution of slavery. The institution of slavery. The institution of slavery. The institution of slavery. There is a see you no more.

She looked back with longing, aching much freedom of discussion in Mossouri as eyes, to where the woods and sky seemed to slavery; but the bargain was made; let it there is in Ohio, and a strong anti-slavery spirit is finding its way into the hearts of her home. the people."-True Dem.

ABOLITIONISM AND POLITICS .- I augur no the weeping Lizzy. good from the political action of the Abolitionists. Their business is with the conjust in proportion as they mix up their cause with party passions. The questions which that was to be trammeled? Alas, none! out hollow answers, and make hypocrites, with her, she was a black slave. who, of course, are less trustworthy than before, and cannot be held to their professof politicians who will use Abolitionism to whom He sent his well-beloved Son to die ciple. You owe your success, as far as you or indifference in his heart? Know thyself. have succeeded, to unworldly, spiritual dewe pretend not to the power of disturbing it. votion to a good cause, and no policy can take the place of this .- Dr. Channing,

ANTI-SLAVERY is to triumph, not by force or appeals to interest, but by becoming a living part of the public conscience

From the National Era. Prejudice --- A Contrast.

One day I watched a curious looking nest spin their webs as best they could.

I came another day, and found they all had wings of purple, or gold, or crimson Missionaries mingled a good deal of falsesported. No two were alike, but all were so | hood with the gospel which they preached beautiful that they could not tell themselves to the heathen, and a recent letter from a which were the ones that had the black chief of one of the far western tribes, ad-

among the dark glens and woody delis of sing it, may feel a desire to help the Southsouthern part of the American Union many | Edendale; fit name for the wild and pictur- ern Baptist Missionary Society for christianesque beauty of the Susquehauna, where Naizing the Indians, and promulgating falseture has been lavish with her smiles and | hoods, are informed that their donations will o destiny is more certain.

Whether the South will go into a mad dendale, and its beautiful loneliness was Louisville, Ky.:

be thankfully received by Rev. Wm. C. Buck, Louisville, Ky.:

T. D. cheered by a happy circle within.

A young boy, who made their hearts glad, skipped merrily forth, and, in a freak of mirth, bounded over the banks and through er way. There must be no compromise with the glens. The wind tossed his close curls slavery, nor hesitation in asserting the rights as he ran, and brought a warm glow to his of the federal government. Slavery has dark, olive cheek. Away he went, shouting carry your pipe and tobacco, when you go to

Hours passed, and the child was gone yet. Where can be be? Is he lost? Is he drowned? were the breathless inquiries. The mother grew frantic, the father anxious and excited. "Louis! Louis!" was shouted thro' the woods, and resounded among the rocks; but no Louis was there. Days and weeks dragged on, but no tidings of Louis.

A crowd was gathered at a slave auction with gunpowder paragraphs in the following in one of the large Southern cities. One, another, and another, were sold, and then 'It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you, came upon the stand a youthful boy, whose that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as | beauty filled all with surprise and interest.a military people. The history of our coun- The terror-stricken child gazed around with there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. cheeks; but frightened at the threats of the An eternal warfare against his rights of per-

"Going-going-gone!" and the heavy

He was quickly pushed aside; but, as they led him away, a horseman came with furireins abruptly as he reached the auctionstand. Every one gazed at him in astonishtently and breathless among a group of slaves.

child, with a wild cry. An instant more, and the man, with one well, bound, sprang upon the platform, and grasped his boy. The slave-dealer cowered be- ket in your wigwam, sit down by your fire, fore the imposing dignity of the noble look- and eat of your meat, but I cannot do it now. ing man who stood before him, with his Brother, the Moccasins of my people were flashing eye bent upon him in rage and in- wet in the father of waters, and yet we fear dignation, and his quivering lips scarce find- there is no place for us to dry and mend ing power to speak. The throng looked on them. We cannot trust your people; true, eagerly, expecting to see his uplifted arm they take our pipes and smoke with us, but

dared to seize and sell a white child? The sympathizing and excited crowd could no longer restrain their indignation.-Murmurs and threats broke forth, and then cries of "Down with the kidnapper!" issued from the throng. The story buzzed through the city, and the gathered multitude were appeased only when justice was meted out to ones. the slave-dealer and his accomplice.

A young girl was seized and sent into slavery. She had been stolen away from her old blind mother, who had none else to care for her wants. Every hour separated them farther and farther, as the young slave trod her way wearily under a blazing sun. She wrung her hands and wept in agony, as she thought of the fate of her mother. will strive with her sightless eyes to find me child any more reading to her the Bible she days, and how sleepless will be the nights, for she will hear by and by that Lizzy is a slave. Oh, my mother! my mother! I can see you no more."

meet, as though to catch a parting glimpse of

"On! on!" shouted the driver, and his long lash carled about the shrinking form of

In vain she plead when they sold her. In vain she told them she was free. Who cared science; and they lose their power over this for her grief? Who was there to give her justice? Who thought of the mind, the soul, they propose to candidates for office bring for her skin was not fair! None sympathized

Who dares to despise the creatures whom God has created in his own image, stamped ion in critical seasons. There is a class of with the glorious seal of immortality, and for rise by, but will disgrace it by want of prin- Is there a Christian who cherishes such scorn

Auburn, October, 1849.

HISTORY shows us, that all great principles, however ardently espoused for a time, have a tendency to fade into traditions, to degenerate into a hollow cant, to become words of the ruins of that temple which professed the little import, and to remain for declamation worship of God most high-of God most lov-She wishes to march against the opinion of and religion. Just in proportion as it is when their vital power is gone. At such a ed. I would do this in the name of Man; in mankind, against the progress of civilization complicated with political questions and period every good citizen is called to do the name of Christ I would do it; yes, in His Democracy could have stood any test but that the desertion of Forney by the South that the desertion of Forney

From the Christian Citizen. An Indian's Idea of Abolitionists.

WHOLE NO. 228.

The Baptist Banner, published in Louistion; but some how or other we have all along had our suspicion that Brother Buck's the editor's hands and which is copied into a

WEA COUNTRY, Aug. 24, 1849. To the Big Pale-Faced Chief who makes the

BROTHER-For many moons I have wanted to send you a talk, and also a pouch, to the councils of your brethren. It is good to smoke at such times, for it often dispels the bad teelings so apt to arise on such occasions. It has been the custom of our fathers, for very many winters, to smoke when they sat down around the council fire, before they began their talks. We seldom quarrel in council, for the mild and peaceable spirit of the tobacco, as it ascends towards the wigwam of the Great Spirit, allays the angry

spirit of our councillors. Brother, I have heard that the pale-faces quarrel much in council. I have heard, too, that they do not respect their old men. This is not good, brother; when a young man antry, for the last ten years, affords abundant a bewildered stare. His little heart beat swers you unkindily, take out your pipe and proof that, as long as the Union endures, wildly, and tears chased rapidly down his ask him to smoke. It will give him time to

Brother, I have heard that you are a great warrior, and that you have brought home There were the same glossy clustered many scalps. I am old now, and my head emply and deliberately decreed. For this reason, it is essential that the community, of plexion, that marked the joyous Louis, of E. I would like to dance with you around the bloody pole, and sing a war song or two of my own; and give a long and loud warhoop stroke of the hammer, as it fell, told that over one of your slaughtered abolitionists; for Louis was a slave.

I am told that this savage tribe would belray their own nation, and introduce war and death into peaceful families. Brother, I hope you will ous speed down the street, and checked the take many of their sea'ps; and that you will have many dances when you come back from battle with your chemies; and when you are no ment, as he leaned forward and looked in- longer able to tread the war path, but must spread your blanket in the shade, may you "Father! father!" screamed a struggling have many sons to take up the hatchet and scalping-knite which you have handled so

> Brother, I should like to spread my blanstrike the offender to the earth, as he exclaim- their spirits are not made any better, for with the other hand they give us water from the "My child a slave? a slave? Have you springs of the devil's country .- Brother, your People are in possession of the bones of our fathers, (tell them so in your talking paper,) and they own the ancient hunting grounds of our people, while we are pushed back against sun down. Brother, I am too sad to talk more now, but I may speak again. Remember me to your most excellent wife and little

Han kwe che kaw pon we, OCE-MAW, (Long Beard.)

GENEROSITY.-When I was a little lad, there was a black boy in the neighborhood by the name of Jim Dick. Myself, and a number of my play-fellows, were one evening collected together in our sports, and began tormenting the little black-boy, by calling him nigger, blackamoor, and other degrading epithets. The poor fellow appearing exceedingly grieved at our conduct, speedily left us. We soon after made an ppointment to go skating in the neighborood; and on the day of the appointment, I had the misfortune to break my skutes, and could not go without borrowing Jim's skates. I went and asked him for them .-

"O yes, John, you may have them, and welcome," was his answer, When I returned, I found Jim sitting by the fire, reading the Bible. I told him I had returned his skates, and was under great obligation to him for his kindness. He looked at me as he took them, and with tears in his eyes said to me, "John, don't never call me blakamoor again," and immediately left the room. The words pierced my heart, and I burst into tears; and from that time resolved not to abuse a poor black fellow any more, as long as I lived.

SILENCE OF THE CHURCH .- In the midst of the crimes of men, Society and the State -amid popular ignorance, pauperism, crime. and war, and slavery, too-is the Church to say nothing, do nothing; nothing for the good of such as feel the wrong, nothing to save them who do the wrong? Men tell us so, in word and deed-that that way alone is 'safe!' If I thought so, I would never enter the Church but once again, and then to bow my shoulders to their manliest workto heave down its strong pillars, arch and dome, and roof, and wall, steeple and tower, though like Sampson I buried myself under

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. The Separation in the Methodist Church.

DEAR FRIEND GAY:-Is it the ignorance or dishonesty of co many Methodists, ministers as well as others, which makes them persist in declaring, that there is neither slave territory, slaveholder, nor slave, in all the Northern General Conference? The audacity with which they make this assertion, (and so frequently too,) is perfectly shocking. Such a degree of blindness, at this time, even if it were blindness, would be as inexcusable almost, as if it were the result of the blackest depravity. It seems to me they must know better.

But to be certain, I went to-day to the "Methodist Book Concern," and procured a copy of the Edition of the "Discipline" published at the office of the Conference, 200 Mulberry street, and published since the separation, in which are given the boundaries of all the Annual Conferences composing the Northern General Conference, and no others. I was particular to inquire on this point, and cannot be mistaken. And besides. I had the office agents show me the older editions of the "Discipline," in which all the Conference boundaries are given, North and South, as before the separation, that the difference might be fully seen be-

The following extracts from the Discipline. page 149 to 156, determine the question: Western Virginia Conference shall include the whole of Western Virginia, and so much of the Western shore of Maryland as is not included in the Baltimore and Pitts-

burgh Conferences. Missouri Conference shall embrace the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and the territory west and north of these States, extending to the Rocky Mountains, not included in Iowa Conference."

Baltimore Conference shall include all that part of Virginia not embraced in the Ohio, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Conferences," &c., &c.

"Philadelphia Conference shall include the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, the State of Delaware," &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Conferences, contain all of them more or less slave territory in Virginia and Ken-

Thus it will be seen by the highest efficial tocumentary evidence which can be furnished that, there are in the Northern General Conference eight annual Conferences, a part the whole of whose territory is in the slaveholding States. And it is computed that there are in that part of the church, not less than four thousand slaveholders, and twenty-seven thousand slaves!!

If the facts here given relative to slave territory are questioned, let the Discipline of 1849 be consulted, and compared with other editions of an older date. Never have I seen so brazen a front as some Methodist elergymen wear, who boldly deny, point blank, that there is any connection whatever between the Northern Methodist Church and Slavery

Yours for truth, whoever is made a fiar, PARKER PILLSBURY. January 4th, 1850.

Gen. Taylor at last Surrenders.

President Taylor at last surrenders. In the Republic of last Thursday, his policy for the settlement of the Territorial Question is authoritatively disclosed. In commenting on his message, we said that the ground be occupied on the subject, so far as we could ofer anything from that document, was applied to the new Territories without delay. identical with the ground taken by General Cass in his Nicholson Letter. This view is completely confirmed by the Republic, in the following paragraph, taken from an editorial

President Taylor, after mature deliberation, has indicated a mode in which this question can be satisfactorily adjusted, without wounding the feelings or disturbing the rights of either section of the country .-Leave the whole matter to the people of the new Territories, in whom, by the very nature and necessities of our institutions, the whole actual and efficient control of the whole matter is ultimately vested. The sentiments of President Taylor on this subject have been responded to with the fullest approbation by the Whig press of the North. We have not seen the first journal which has excepted to this portion of the Message. It is equally commended by the Whig press of the South. Here, then, is a national p'atform on which the Whigs of all quarters can stand together. Waire the Territorial organization, and admit the new countries when they are prepared for admission as sovereign States. Standing in that capacity, the whole subject is in their exclusive cognizance and control; and Congress has nothing more to do with them than with other States in their domestic and mumicipal a faire."

This course could well enough be taken, but for the gentlemen who have a personal and partisan interest in agitation. If they are met with firmness by the friends of the Administration and the Union, their factious purposes can be easily defeated, good feeling harmonious counsels can be restored. and the Legislature can devote its attention to the other great questions of policy which have been recommended to their attention by the President."

By the unanimous consent, then, of the Whig press, North and South, the entire Whig Party, in the twinkling of an eye, is translated from the low and sectional ground of the Wilmet Proviso, to the high and nasional platform of the Cass dectrine of Nox-INTERVENTION-the doctrine of the Nicholson Letter. This is the position of the Republic, the organ of General Taylor. If the assumptions of the Republic pass unquestioned by the Whig press at the North, we shall denceforth regard the Whig party as comsmitted to the maintenance of the policy of General Cass .- . Vational Era.

A PALPABLE HIT.-Last Friday, in the House of Representatives, after some dozen nominations had been made for Sergeant-at-Arms, Judge Wood, one of the Democratic Members from Ohio, is reported in the Globe to have said, "that he rose for the purpose of nominating another slaveholder as a canidate for Sergeant-at-Arms; but in casting us eve around he could not find one who the not eather hold an office or who had not afready been neminated; and that he would he compolled to sit down without carrying out his original intention,"

There are two ways of gaining a reputacion; to be praised by honest men, or abused

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING ECCESS to it through other channels, we shall

Salem, Ohio, January 26, 1849.

Lecture on the Church.

On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27th, at 2 o'clock, the Editor of The Bugle proposes to deliver a discourse on the subject of Church Organiza-TIONS, their Nature and Uses. The meeting will be held in Friends' meeting-house .- People generally are invited to attend.

A Word to those in Arrears.

greatly in need of the money. We have a debt crop and to the cholera. the amount of their indebtedness with the least

few mistakes may have been made in keeping Penitentiary. accounts. If owing to these accidents any should receive bills calling for a larger amount than they owe, we hope such will apprise us of selves ready to correct errors.

Post-Masters are authorized to forward money to Publishers free of postage, and will in most cases cheerfuly do so if requested.

JAS. BARNABY, Pub. Agent.

Protestant Democrats.

The Delegates to the late State Democratic Convention from Summit and Medina Counties are out in a Card, addressed to their constituents, in which they give a history of the proceedings of that Convention and of their own unsuccessful efforts to bring it up to the platform of the 'Free Democracy.' It seems that, before the meeting of the Convention, they addressed to each of the prominent candidates for the gubernatorial nomination a series of questions, designed to elicit their opinions in relation to the Extension of Slavery, the Power of Congress to prohibit it in the Territories, the Expediency of exercising such Power, the Abolition of the system in the District of Columbia. and the Non-admission of new Slave States .-Four of the candidates responded, but Judge Wood, the nomince, was not one of the number, and those who did answer lost votes in consequence. The Protestants recite the resolutions-tame enough in all conscience-which they offered, but which the Convention refused to pass. They simply endorsed the Ordinance of '87, and declared that its principle should be

The resolutions actually adopted by the Co vention on the subject of Slavery were the fol-

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon the institution of slavery in any part of the Union as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit, and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power, clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil. But be

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do, at the same time, fully recognize the doctrine held | interests of mankind. by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to dopt and modify its own municipal affairs; to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every other State; and that upon these rights the national legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

These, it will be seen, are so vague and indefinite that they amount to nothing. The Protestants, in order to make the first resolution mean something, moved to substitute the word the for 'all' before 'power,' but even this was refused. The Convention also refused to sanction the course of Senator Allen in voting for

the Proviso. One thing in the conduct of the signers of the Card surprises us, or rather would have done so, if we had not long since ceased to be surprised at any sacrifice of principle on the part of politicians: They did not even ask the Convention to take ground against Slavery in the District, and, so far as appears, would have consented to leave that question out of sight and been satisfied with an endorsement of the Wilmot Proviso! Is this adhering to the Buffalo

-The Hunker Democracy are playing a deep anti-slavery parts of the State, are keeping the facts above stated out of sight, and deluding the masses by the unblushing lie, that the party is audacity go further?

APOLOGY .- On the First Page we have copied count of a poetical effusion, of which the latter was the author, in which the American soldiers were urged forward in their work of death and tle-fields on which they had been victorious .- the Slave States themselves-is a blot and Mrs. Pierson has since explained that the poem stigma upon our national escutcheon, and in question did not express her own sentiments -that she only put in rhyme the opinions of a friend, and did not intend that the lines should be published as hers. She acknowledges that trade in the District of Columbia immediate- "Earth's renown is infamous." she did wrong, and asks Mrs. S. to forgive her. Iv abolished. The apology is a poor one, is expressed with a This is perhaps as much as we could reasona-

Governor's Message. The Message of Gov. Ford is of moderate

length, but as most of our readers will have only present a brief abstract. The message opens with an allusion to the

stability and growth of our country and its institutions in contrast with the revolutionary agitations of Europe, refers briefly to the ravages of the cholera, and then passes to an exhibit of the finances of the State. The total amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year 1849 was \$2,511,119,37. Disbursements for ordinary expenses 2,176,681,04. The balance, viz: \$331,438,33, together with the sum of \$298,312.08 in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, has been applied toward canceling We commence this week to send bills to those the State debt. The receipts from the Canals of our subscribers who are in arrears for a long- and Public Works show a falling off, compared er time than six months. An amount not less with those of the previous year, of \$42,380,87. than \$1500 is due us on subscriptions, and we are This is attributed to the failure of the wheat

of several hundred dollars bearing upon us, A thorough revision of the laws relating to which makes the task of publishing the paper Schools is recommended. The interests of Agextremely difficult and perplexing. Our Re- riculture are commended as worthy of particuceipts for the last two months have been but lar attention and encouragement. The various \$140 while the expenses have been at least \$50 Benevolent Asylums of the State are in a prosmore than this amount. We trust the mere perous condition. The State Prison has been mention of these facts will be sufficient to in- well managed. The number of pardons during duce those who owe for the Bugle to forward the year is 58. Whole number in confinement

In some instances, perhaps money has been gressing as fast as could be expected, though sons of Voltaire and Dideret; if"—and he conforwarded which has never reached us, and a retarded by the prevalence of the cholera in the tinues adducing a variety of circumstances, such

The militia system has so totally failed that it State a sufficient force to suppress disorder or sy, as the real balancing power in the nation .the fact immediately, and not (as has sometimes enforce civil law. The public arms are in many But what struck me most forcibly in this excelbeen the case) become ill-tempered, and com- instances scattered in taverns, or wholly des- lent paragraph was, the acknowledgment that it plain unreasonably; as we always hold our- troved. These arms cost only the nice little is the North-the free North-that alone has General be authorized to collect and repair the bottom of Lake Eric as the safest place that can mit that spite of all, this was a "great country"

of the voters, is mentioned in the briefest possi-

Of the relations of Ohio to the Union, Slavery, &c. the Governor speaks as follows :

This State is one member of a great Confederation of States, bound together by every consideration of interest and self-preservation; regulated by a constitution wherein are defined the rights and powers of each member, as well as the rights and power of the whole, acting as a General Government.-From the acquisition of new territories, the area over which this power is to be exercised, has lately been vastly increased and may be much further extended. That our present greatness and prosperity

as a nation is the result of this Union of States, is a fact which needs no demonstration; and that our future prosperity and independs upon a firm adherence to that Union, is a proposition equally clear. By the proclosely interwoven and assimilated. The whole Atlantic coast is rapidly becoming connected with the centre, looking to a short period when by the same progressive im-provement, the whole shall be connected with the Pacific coast.

Thus connected and strengthened and united, not only will our means of national happiness and power be increased, but the benefits and influence of our free institutions be more extended throughout the world. He, therefore, who would destroy, weaken or impair this Union, would be not only an enemy to his country, but to the best

Whatever is of the domestic or internal policy of each separate State, unconnected with the other members of the partnership, belongs exclusively to the ad istration of the State Governments. Whatever involves the rights and interests of all the members, belongs to the General Government, and each has the right to be heard. While all the rights of the Slaveholding States, recognized by the Constitution, should be rigidly and in good faith maintained, it is equally the right and the desire of the free States to be exempted from all the evils and burdens which that institution imposes. Consequently, the General Government should be clear from all responsibility for the existence or maintainance of Slavery or any traffic therein. The subject of the extension of the temporizing manner in which this fact of Slavery into the new territories is one of intense interest and has for some time agitated the whole country. The interests of the Free States, yea, the general interests of the whole nation—that higher motive, the love of liberty, and the vet holier claims of humanity and justice, all demand that these territories, whether they remain as such, or be admitted as States into the Union, shall forever remain uncontaminated with the blight of slavery .-That Congress has the power to prohibit slavery from being introduced into the territories of the United States, where it does not game. The Editors of the party, in the more now exist, there can be no rational doubt .resolutions, pressing upon our delegation in Congress the propriety and necessity of passing an ordinance forever excluding slavery thoroughly anti-slavery. Could impudence and from every foot of territory owned by the U-

be organized and admitted as a State. I would also invite your attention to the Mrs. Swisshelm's rebuke of Mrs. Pierson on ac- subject of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. That there should be ever tolerated at, or near the Capital of this boasted free Republic, a system of traffic in human ought forthwith to be wiped out. I would therefore recommend the passage of resolu-

frivelous air, and comes rather late in the day, bly expect at the hands of a Chief Magistrate the first day's proceedings. Particulars next Liberty men, who advocated the cause long be-

stitution of the United States; and yet Gov. Ford, like every other American Governor, is compelled to stultify himself. What utter nonsense to talk of relieving the General Government 'from all responsibility for the existence or maintenance of Slavery,' while 'the rights (!) of the Slaveholding States recognized by the Constitution' are 'rigidly and in good faith maintained!' The solemn owls who put forth such consense as this as the perfection of political wisdom, think Abolitionists crack-brained!

'The world moves,' notwithstanding!

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7th, 1849. My DEAR FRIEND: Jules Lechevalier, the London correspondent of The New York Tribune, speaking of the very complicated political and social condition of France as contrasted with the United States, smiles good-naturedly at the inexperience of our youthful society, which supposes the "secret of stability in America to lie in the mechanism of our Constitution," and then proceeds to show how very little this has to do with the fact. He says: "If you had in America more than 1500 years of feudal tradition: if you had three or four dynastic factions engaged in a dispute for power; if, instead of being a people under the influence of Christianity (!) and the Bible, you were skeptics and atheists; if, instead of being the children of William The work upon the new State House is pro- Penn and the Pilgrim Fathers, you were the as the vast extent of unsettled country, the absence of a State Religion, the spirit of great enwould be difficult to find in any portion of the terprises rather than of philosophical controversum of \$692,000! This is decidedly the best any tangible existence to Europeans. In the part of the message. The Governor makes no sentence italicised, you perceive that the very recommendation save that the Quartermaster existence of a civilized people South of Pennsylvania is virtually denied. The writer quoted arms, and deposite them in some place where above might concede, with a shrug of the shoulthey can be safely kept. We would suggest the ders, as did the Frenchman when urged to ad--" yes, it is very large;" but still, all the vi-The duty of the Legislature to provide for tal force lies North of Mason and Dixon's line, the calling of the Constitutional Convention, in and what is recognised below that, is known onobedience to the decision of the great majority ly to be despised. Then, is it not singular and sad both, to witness the blind fanaticism with which the strong, rich North clings to the bankrupt, beggarly South-how she loves to pay her postage, feed her armies, and be ruled by her boisterous demagogues ? Let us rejoice, however, in the rapid spread of disunion principlesprinciples of justice and love. Let us work for the glorious future; and does it not lie in the bosoms of men and women who believe in it: What does the South do to forward this-to keep alive the Promethean fire? She asks us to wait centuries in a passive state, on the ground that Slavery is providential, and providentially expansive, too! Yes, a crisis is fast approaching which will

far exceed in grandeur that of the American Revolution, inasmuch as it will be in reality crease of power and influence and happiness what that only professed to be. This crisis being past, the country will "speed her way" ungress of improvements, the distance between trammeled by any weight. Let those doubt or spirit abroad that no opposition can stay. The timid and unbelieving may fall in the rear, (more's the pity for them ;) there are enough to lead the van tho' that were a forlorn hope. Yes, enough, and such souls as for a profound enthusiasm and a truly religious zeal have not trod the earth since Christ bore his cross to Calvary. Posterity will smile with a broader, and, it may be, more contemptuous smile than that of our friend of the Tribune, at the tenacity with which the living North clings to the dead South -at this fanatical worship of the Union and the Constitution. By the way, it is my opinion that if Lewis's Free Soil and Slavery Map could be more extensively circulated it would do cheap anti-slavery preaching. It ought to be got up in better style, and on as large a scale as Pelton's, for the use of schools. No matter if, in the dark shading of those vast regions given to Slavery, the children discerned with difficulty the names of cities noted only for their slave prisons and their hired patrols, who at noonday go the rounds with a cat-o'-nine tails to whip women at a dollar a head, or the names of rivers whereon no citizen may sail unquestioned as to his business; the impression made on the mind would be a just one, and considering slavery is glossed over in our school geographies to suit Southern latitudes, exceedingly desirable. However well acquainted you may be with the relative proportion of slave and free territory, this gloomy area, stretching so far South and West of the Ohio, yet fills the mind anew with astonishment. Oh, the mystery of iniquity! the short-sightedness of selfishness!

GROUND OF PROMOTION .- The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American gives I would therefore recommend the passage of a long account of a fracas between Zabdiel W. Potter, our newly appointed Consul at Valparaiso, and Hon. Henry Stephen Sullivan, nephew of Lord Palmerston and British Minister nited States, before any portion thereof shall near the government of Chili, in which the former caned the latter for an alleged insult, and then adds that the general sentiment at Washington is, that Col. Potter ought not to be allowed to enter upon the duties of his consulate. but that he ought at once to be promoted to be flesh and blood-a system so revolting that at least Charge d'Affaires to some one of the exhorted to relinquish none of the Mexican batit cannot be permitted within the borders of South American Republics. This is certainly very natural and reasonable. The President of the United States having received office on account of his skill in fighting, why not make a tions requesting our Delegation to use their | Charge d'Affaires of a Consul for whipping a exertions and influence to have the slave- Britisher? Truly enough has it been said, that

SYRACUSE CONVENTION .- We have a report of

Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, January 16, 1850. To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle

had clear, mild weather; the air pleasant and evils attending slavery. bracing; the streets in good order, and our City, except the leafless trees, in good trim. Since drowned himself in a fit of mental alienation (to that time, and especially within the last six attacks of which he was subject,) nearly five vy snow which fell two days since has all disap- his life on earth. peared to-day, but while it lasted every one so disposed made the most of it. The merry sleighbells were heard in all parts of the City; every thing that could be made to answer the purpose was put in requisition, such as old drygood boxes, crates, &c., on hoop-poles for runners, with a cow-bell on the horse; the boys were out with their sleds, making the most of the golden opportunity of sledding down our streets, which they well know cannot last long. Our climate must be the most changeable in the world. In the compass of one week we have every gradation and change almost, from the nost bitter cold to a warm, damp air, which makes every one feel languid. Our streets lately have been in most wretched condition. Thro' all last week they were almost impassable, and write the life of the illustrious John Jay. T to add to our miseries these very dark nights, suit their own depraved tastes, and to please the gas has been shut off for nearly a month.

This has been owing to a difference between the Gas Company and our City Council which the columns of the New York American. But bids fair to be as long on hand, if not as disrep- the Renwicks and the Harpers treated a son's utable, as the party squabbles of our Legislators at Columbus. It arose from the Company's refusing to lay pipes on Front-st. from Broadway slaveholder. But God, in his faithfulness, east to the Railroad Depot, because there are no gave him a veil of darkness over his mind for hops or dwellings to take the gas on the line. The subject of the high price charged for gas ately turned to his slaves. He freed them at has also been brought into discussion, and the once, and peace of conscience was the result. City has resolved to take no more until the A relative who prepared his memoirs for pub-Company comes to more reasonable terms.— MSS. were sent to the Methodist Episcopal There is a general complaint from private con- Book concern for publication. But this fact umers of the high price paid for gas, and there was stricken out of the volume, as published. are propositions for the creation of new works It would have reflected upon Southern Instituby the City. Nothing but competition will written. compel a Company like this, which has an entire monopoly of the business, to make reasonable charges.

in a few days in our City papers. It seems that soon after the settlement of the place, a section of land was set apart in the Township, the prothat time there were but one or two religious Societies, with their Ministers, and our fathers Letters from the South, was published. And be in the Township over one hundred. For stitutions. some reason, not made known to the public, the matter has been neglected, until at the last Sabbath School case. In that case a Sabbath the different sections of country is compara- cavil who never indulged a hope beyond their Spring election, for the first time, three trustees School book contained a dialogue, in which a tively annihilated, and our interests are more own narrow individual interests. There is a for the "Ministerial Section" were chosen by answer given in the mildest according to the mildest accordi the people. This Board have attended to their But the jealous Sabbath school Charlestonia duties, and lately declared a dividend of the would not endure it, and the National Organ funds in their hands, amounting to the enormous sum of \$405. To distribute this impardy talks again about white slaves in the North tially, notice was given to all religious societies we shall believe there are such. We don't to report the number of their communicants.-Thirty-nine have sent in their claims, reporting n all 13,500 members, which entitles them to three cents per head. Not one-half the Churches have chosen to make application for their lately preached a discourse in Washington, share of the fund, and those which have embrace a part only in each denomination. Thus, not one-half either of the Presbyterian or Baptist Societies are reported. Those which have elling were spoken of in appropriate terms of availed themselves most generally of the privilege are the German Catholic and the Methodist Churches. In the published Table the name of each Church and the number of its members are given in full.

It thus appears that five of the principal German Catholic Churches have 6,637 members, which is one-half of the whole number reported. These include those only who attend confession, and are therefore strictly in the communion of venture to say, that the preacher, with all his the Church, and not the entire population attending upon their worship. Estimating the number of members in the three other of their red' congregation, but to make them feel that German Churches at 1500, and those in the Ca- he was aiming at absent sinners of a lower rank. thedral (English) at 1000, we have 9100 as the whole number of communicants in the Roman tremely cheap. Dare Mr. Pine denounce from Catholic Churches in our City. This I believe his pulpit the crime of trading in human flesh

In the "Catholic Telegraph" of last week, I see the Annual Official Statement of the Mar- though bold enough to face death on the battleriages, Baptisms and Deaths in that communion field, would run at once from the Nathan who for 1849. This gives the number of deaths at should faithfully rebuke him for claiming the nearly 4,000, of which 1,066 are in the English image of God as property. congregations. This must include only their members. The mortality among the Catholic population in our City in the last year must have | Convention of colored citizens recently held been nearly or quite double that number. These Columbus is every where spoken of with 16 Tables are valuable as affording data for estima- spect, as exhibiting talent and a manly self-reting the number of our foreign population, and spect in its members. John L. Watson, of Cuy I shall examine them more closely for the purahoga, presided, assisted by L. D. Taylor pose of drawing some instructive inferences Franklin, W. H. Burnham of Muskingum, Jo from them, which I will give you in full in my Watson of Lorain, and John Gee of Gallia

You may have seen a call for a religious An. A. Yancy of Jackson, R. Artis and George ti-Slavery Convention to meet in this City in Williams of Ross were the Secretaries. April next. It was decided upon after mature have not yet seen the official report. deliberation, and is signed by fourteen persons, representing seven different religious denominations. Eleven of them are Ministers of the Gospel. It is expected that the Convention will take up the moral aspects of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which is the more necessary as the political phase of this reform has engrossed the The Chronotype is dead. We have at attention almost exclusively of late years. The ther time nor room for a post mortem inquiry fore modern "Freesoilism" came up. I know but we can't shed a tear!

those who have been most active in getting out this call too well to believe that they will issue any thing short of a decided, explicit, uncom. promising testimony against the sin of slavehold. ing. It is of this sin in unqualified terms that Your late visit to our City was made at a most fortunate season. If I remember rightly, we they speak, and not merely of the incidental

The body of Rev. James H. Perkins, who weeks, we have had every variety of inclement, weeks since, has not yet been found. Mr. Peruncomfortable weather. We have been visited kins was a firm friend of the cause of Freedom. with a few very cold days: Christmas day, the and employed his time, means and energies especoldest, the Mercury stood at 2 o above Zero in cially for the relief of the poor in the City. His the City, and just at Zero on the Hills, some loss is deplored by all classes of our communitwo miles from town. There have been four ty. He was subject to dyspeptic attacks, which snow storms, too, and as something unusual produced at times deep melancholy, and to an here, two of them heavy. But the snow melts affection of the heart which led to a rush of so soon here that we can never get more than | blood to the head, under which he was sufferone good day's sleighing at a time. Thus a hea- ing when he committed the deed which closed

Expurgation of Books.

The facts presented in the following paragraphs from The Impartial Citizen are not new to Abolitionists generally, though they may be to many who have recently espoused the cause They should be recorded in every body's memary as among the most striking examples of the power of Slavery over its victims at the North.

Miss Sedgwick wrote a book a few years ago, which contained some unwelcome truth about Southern Institutions." The book was published by the Harpers. The Hotspurs of th South found fault, and the Harpers promised to publish nothing more of that objectionable sort So in '42 Judge Jay furnished Professor Renwick and his son with materials from which to the Harpers, the Renwicks so mutilated the life of Jay as to falsify his position on the slavery question. Judge Jay remonstrated through solicitude for the untarnished memory of father with the utmost contempt.

Freeborn Garretson in his earlier days was a a time. This led the honest Garretson to examine himself, and his attention was immediate lication, mentioned this important fact. The tions to have allowed it to go out as it was

In 1817, J. K. Paulding published his much read Letters from the South. Among other things, he describes in these letters a gang of slaves chained and driven to the far South A document of a somewhat curious character, Everything about this revolting spectacle drew and entirely new here, has been published with- out his manly indignation. But in 1836 Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Paulding was a warm friend of the De mocratic Party, and it was supposed that if Mr Van Buren should be elected, that Paulding ceeds of which were to be appropriated to the would have a seat in the Cabinet. We all know support of the 'ministry of the Gospel.' At that upon the accession of Mr. Van Buren Mr. Paulding was made Secretary of the Navy But during the canvass a new edition of the never expected that within half a century, and lo! the 17 pages descriptive of slaveholding before the fund was appropriated, there would abominations dwindle down to about five page leaving nothing reflecting upon 'Southern In

We have already referred to the Charleston zation struck that book from the list of Sabbat school books to be sent South. When anybo blame the South for using such tools.

Preaching at Washington.

Mr. Pine, an Episcopal clergyman we believe, which is praised by some of the letter-writers for its bold denunciation of certain prevalent immoralities. Intemperance, gambling and dureprobation, and the speaker wished to see the day when men guilty of these vices should be excluded from the social circle, into which, in consequence of political standing, family influence, or social position elsewhere, they find at present a too ready admittance. The audience is said to have been very 'polite' and 'decorous,' and generally speaking, 'richly attired' President Taylor was among them. Now we apparent boldness, was very careful not to his any of his 'polite,' 'decorous' and 'richly att. Vague denunciations of vulgar vice are exor to utter a word of sympathy for the wronged

CONVENTION OF THE DISFRANCHISED.-The Vice Presidents. J. M. Jones of Cuyahoga,

CORRESPONDENTS must be patient. De ring the session of Congress and the State Leg islatures, our columns must necessarily be large ly occupied with subjects of pressing intere which will not bear to be postponed.

well attended; in to overflowing. S Several joined the viction seemed to place we received which met at Ri place. The meeting ed, tho' chiefly fi being almost impas was completed, as informed. Some Society, and thus selves on the side ings were deeply was held about tw on the following ev rather uninformed a very stormy night Society, and two s

NO. 20

meeting at Benn

NEV

On Christmas ev dress on the charac sus of Nazareth. more attentive audi Street, or Straight, datory of the addres I was much surprise that he and I got short time since, and and our friend, wl acknowledge, was but little doubt that years will generally If they would but am confident it wo

were obtained.

At Grafton the me cially the second of was added by the pr ber of the Litchfield heart-stirring songs i While at Graffon I n of our friends the Co the place. In reply he did not attend t thought he knew al the Lecturers! Wh parishioners and those on the same principle the regular clergy wo ers. However, I don't at all, if true, which A man might under guishing fire, but it w for staying at home w calling the people tog A lady present asked in the practice of calli people to the subject of was, and when he v preached on the subject thinking a while, " earl Just God! and this is dors! Who, knowing thy children were in never opened his mout the Spring, and then hired to do so by an well, humanity will le

From the effects of gan to suffer much phy felt so completely wor not go to Sullivan. S. Griffing went, and held I rested a couple of da to Harrisville, where thronged and very inte great change is workin people of this place. ultimately purify the from the mazes of sin a great work and will repatience. Every thin done to keep the people of the church and pries succeed for a time, but pieces the rod of the op I have in my last me Westfield. The last me

still crowds such as are country, rushed to the r many felt the anointing and liberty. Last Sunday I held Nineveh, about five mil rywhere the truth is r never were as white for I wish the Western or could send a laborer int for a few months. I an my strength will allow. fect more now, in my o time heretofore. Abolit

were held in Granger

been warned and re-wa

P. S. I earnestly hope full representation at the

doing; furnish the mean

be thoroughly canvassed

17 Hon. J. R. Gidding

will please accept our than DIED-In Boston, on t MARTIN GAY, an eminent eldest brother of Sydney of the National Anti-Slave

greatly beloved by a wide

died in the jull maturity of

in getting out hey will issue olicit, uncomn of slaveholdd terms that the incidental

L. 5.

Perkins, who alienation (to) nearly five nd. Mr. Pere of Freedom. energies espethe City. His our communi. attacks, which oly, and to an d to a rush of e was sufferwhich closed P.

ks. llowing paran are not new h they may be used the cause. body's memoxamples of the s at the North

few years ago. me truth abou book was pub-lotspurs of the ers promised to jectionable sort. Professor Ren from which to John Jay. To and to please mutilated the tion on the slanstrated through American. But memory of a

rlier days was a his faithfulness. ver his mind for Garretson to exon was immedie freed them at nemoirs for pubortant fact. The hodist Episcopal ne, as published. Southern Institugo out as it was blished his much

. Among other letters a gang of the far South .ng spectacle drow or the Presidency. friend of the Depposed that if Mr. net. We all know Mr. Van Buren. tary of the Navy. ew edition of th published. And e of slaveholding o about five pages,

pon 'Southern Into the Charleston at case a Sabbath logue, in which a rossible language. ool Charlestonians National Organithe list of Sabbath th. When anyboaves in the North such. We don't ich tools.

shington. rgyman we believe, in Washington, the letter-writers f certain prevalent , gambling and dupropriate terms of wished to see the ese vices should be irele, into which, in nding, family influwhere, they find at nce. The audience polite' and 'decog, 'richly attired!' g them. Now we cher, with all his careful not to hit s' and 'richly attike them feel that ers of a lower rank. algar vice are exine denounce from ng in human flesh, hy for the wronged w not. Old Zack, leath on the battlethe Nathan who in for claiming the

FRANCHISED. - The s recently held at oken of with red a manly self-re-. Watson, of Cuy-, L. D. Taylor of f Muskingum, Jno. Gee of Gallia as es of Cuyahoga, C. is and George R. Secretaries. We report. st be patient. Du-

and the State Legecessarily be largef pressing interest stponed.

d. We have neimortem inquiry innd have no dispoof the mourners,

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

NEW LYME, Jan. 16th, 1850. The evening after I left Berea, I held a ter a terrible day's drive. The Convention have exceeded 20,000. which met at Richfield adjourned to this Of these quite the majority scattered out

were obtained. On Christmas evening I delivered an address on the character and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Seldom have I seen a more attentive audience. At the close elder Street, or Straight, rose and spoke commendatory of the address, and endorsed the whole. I was much surprised at this, from the fact that he and I got rather at loggerheads a short time since, and so did Henry C. Wright and our friend, while the address, I must acknowledge, was quite heretical. I have but little doubt that the ministry in a few years will generally be where we are now. If they would but attend our meetings, I am confident it would be a great help to

At Grafton the meetings were large, espe-

cially the second evening. Much interest was added by the presence of quite a number of the Litchfield friends, who sang many heart-stirring songs in their own good style. While at Grafton I met at the house of one of our friends the Congregational minister of the place. In reply to a question as to why he did not attend the meeting, he said he thought he knew about as much as any of the Lecturers! What a reason! If all his parishioners and those of other towns acted on the same principle, I am disposed to think the regular clergy would have but few hearers. However, I don't think the reason valid at all, if true, which by the way I doubt .-A man might understand all about extinguishing fire, but it would be a poor reason for staying at home when the fire-bells were calling the people together to put one out. A lady present asked the Brother if he was in the practice of calling the attention of his people to the subject of Slavery. He said he was, and when he was asked when he preached on the subject, he answered after thinking a while, "early in the last Spring." Just God! and this is one of thy ambassadors! Who, knowing that three millions of the Spring, and then only because he was well, humanity will leave such teachers by stitution forbidding Slavery. and by.

from the mazes of sin and error, but that is a ponding number of Slave States. great work and will require much time and pieces the rod of the oppressor.

I have in my last mentioned my visit to were held in Granger. The people had been warned and re-warned of their danger; still crowds such as are seldom seen in the country, rushed to the meetings, and I trust many felt the anointing of the spirit of love and liberty.

Last Sunday I held a good meeting at Nineveh, about five miles from here. Everywhere the truth is mighty. The fields never were as white for the harvest as now. I wish the Western or American Society from Missouri to the Rrcky Mountains with could send a laborer into the field with me a population of probably 10,000, as well as for a few months. I am doing more than my strength will allow. One dollar will ef- where 2000 people are endeavoring to esfect more now, in my opinion, than at any time heretofore. Abolitionists! be up and doing; furnish the means and let the State be thoroughly canvassed. Yours,

P. S. I earnestly hope that there will be a full representation at the Quarterly Meeting at Litchfield

Hon. J. R. Giddings and Hon. J. Cable will please accept our thanks for documents.

DIED-In Boston, on the 12th instant, Dr. MARTIN GAY, an eminent physician, and the eldest brother of Sydney Howard Gay, Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. He was died in the jull maturity of his powers.

The State of Deseret.

To the Editor of the Bugle : A few years since, the people of Hancock meeting at Bennett's Corners, which was County, Illinois, not more than 35,000 or well attended; in fact the house was filled 40,000 in number, were engaged in a civil to overflowing. Samuel Brooke took part in war in which a part expelled the rest from

viction seemed to pervade the audience, the county; but the parties were about Our next meeting was at Litchfield, at which equal in number in the county, and thereplace we received a Comeouter welcome af- fore the number of the expelled could not

place. The meeting was numerously attendinto various parts of the country, great numed, the chiefly from the town, the roads bers returned to the several places from being almost impassable. The organization which they had originally gone. A considwas completed, as you have already been erable number went to Texas, and are setinformed. Some forty or fifty joined the tled on the Pridesnailes river. Another Society, and thus publicly arrayed them- large company went up to Vorce, in Wisselves on the side of Disunion. The meet-consin. Others went to the lead mines and ings were deeply interesting. A meeting to various towns on the Mississippi.

was held about two miles from the center The arrangement for starting out the on the following evening, in a neighborhood great Western expedition only contemplated rather uninformed on this question. It was 25 companies of 100 families each; and it is a very stormy night-still several joined the notorious that more than half these compa-Society, and two subscribers for the Bugle nies never started. If they had all started, it would have only made some 11000 or 12000 to the home affairs of her family; but that there persons. But as a majority of them failed, a fair estimate is that from 5000 to 5500 persons made up the great Mormon Army when it left Nauvoo in 1846. More than half of those stopped at Council Bluffs and various places in that vicinity, in western Iowa. This leaves only a minority of 5500 persons at most who have gone into the Valley of the Salt Lake and organized the State of Deseret.

It will doubtless be said that they may have received additions since. But it is a well known fact, that they have not had western camp. But in the same time many have scattered off and are now found in all the upper Counties of Missouri. The evidence justifies the opinion that they have rather diminished than increased in num-

Well, this little company, a minority of 5,500, and probably about 2000 in all, have settled in the valley of the Salt Lake and organized the State of Deseret. Their agents, Almon Babbitt and Dr. Burnbysel, came on as representatives in Congress, with a certified copy of the constitution, and, stopping at New York, astonished the world with the State there with a population of fifty thousand inhabitants.

But this was striking rather high. Doubts began to be expressed in various quarters. It was evident there would be an investigaion. Suddenly one of the Washington papers drops them down (on the authority of Almon Babbett) to 20,000. By some hocus pocus his credentials have also been transformed, so that instead of a Representative of a State, he is there only as a Delegate of a thy children were in bonds all the time, Territory. Certain Senators appear also to never opened his mouth on the eubject since have taken Deseret under their peculiar protection, just now, as California is knocking hired to do so by an Abolitionist. Well, for admission into the Union, with a Con-

A single fact is a key to all this. DES-From the effects of unremitting toil I be- ERET CONTAINS A FEW SLAVES .gan to suffer much physical prostration, and Their constitution does not forbid Slavery. felt so completely worn down that I could The number of Free and Slave States being not go to Sullivan, S. Brooke and Charles precisely equal, and California ready to Griffing went, and held a first-rate meeting, come in and destroy that balance; with I rested a couple of days, then went forward New Mexico, Oregon, and Minesota all free, to Harrisville, where on Sabbath we had preparing to follow and render the preponthronged and very interesting meetings. A derance of slave power hereafter hopeless, great change is working in the minds of the the propagandists of the Calhoun school people of this place. The truth of God will are looking around for the means of staying ultimately purify the minds of the people the course of events, and making a corres-

California must be kept back till a new patience. Every thing that can, will be Slave State can be carved out of Texas. done to keep the people within the control New Mexico must be shorn of more than of the church and priesthood, and they may half her territory and population to keep succeed for a time, but truth will yet dash to back until Deseret can be nursed up into a Slave State, to come in with her. In the meantime we shall see some new maneuver Westfield. The last meetings of the series to get up two more Slave States to come in against Oregon and Minesota. We have not the slightest objection to the extending of the jurisdiction of some territorial government over that region. But it is a curious fact, that this little nursery of slavery in the mountains, is to be dignified with a government, when such territories as California, New Mexico, and, until this year, Oregon, have been denied it. Why do we not hear of a government for the vast free territory the little settlement near the Salt Lake, tablish Slavery over a Territory larger than the six New England States?

A Word from a Woman.

Shall I attempt to add a word to the great mass of writing that is now before the public? Will it not be adding 'line upon line, and precept upon precept,' without avail? Or, is there not out, and let if be known to the world that they are true Abolitionists, both in word and deed; not depending on a part to do all, but each do-

shackles will be broken, and that we shall set refused to entertain the appeal. ourselves at liberty to plead for the oppressed and the down-trodden slave. And you, my young sisters of humanity, I entreat you to come forth and enlist under Freedom's banner, consecrating yourselves upon the holy altar of the meeting, and spoke with good effect.— the county. The successful party doubt- humanity and self-denial; fearing not what oth- Olds. Several joined the Society, and deep con- less received some aid from places out of ers say of you, but yielding yourselves to the guidance of Divine Wisdom. And you, my elder sisters, who have the care of the tender and susceptible minds of children, see that you make early impressions upon their intellects and hearts, teaching them to abhor oppression in all its forms; teaching them also the spirit of love and kindness, and nurturing every germ of love that starts within their bosoms. And how can we do this? Can we do it by oppressive means -by using the stern rod of correction in our families? No. It must be through love and kind entreaty. Nor need we think to force them into ways that we ourselves do not walk in. I believe a great deal depends on the education of children, on bringing them up in the way they should go, so that when they are old they will not depart from it. Nor do I believe Woman's only sphere of action lies here; in stayis a wider sphere of action opened to her; that she ought to extend her benevolence beyond her one cradle to the great and universal cradle of Liberty, that she may, by her continued action and untiring labor, minister to the repose of all the children of oppression and sorrow; that she may cheer their hearts, and show them that the time is hastening on when they shall be free .-Oh! what mind can be indifferent, what tongue ham and Converse. be silent, when we realize Slavery as it is! O that I could touch every neutral heart, and and Dimmock. rouse it to action; for it is action, and united action, that is required to do away this momentous evil that has so cursed our land. But what preachers out during the last four years, to am I doing? have I not been lost in thought? gather up converts as formerly. The few | Have I not almost forgotten my friends around preachers who have been through the coun- me, who constantly tell me I had better be still; try gathering up converts have gathered that we have wandered far away from the path them to Vorce, Wisconsin, and Beaver Island of truth? Not long since, conversing with one in Michigan. Very few have gone to the of the conservative party, he insisted that all our 'runnings to and fro' were the manifestations of self-will, and would be void and of none effect; that he believed in the old Bible, and that it was in reading it while young that he first perceived the openings of truth, and that he had endeavored, as nearly as possible, to live | dall or Converse for Speaker. Randall utterly in its spirit ever since; and further, that he believed war had been right, and he would not wonder if it should again be permitted in the freedom of the slave. Observe the base absurdity charged against a gracious God, who loves all his children alike! To think he would direct a part of his children to slay, kill and murder, and set the slave free by the sword, while he keeps others of them waiting for his immediannouncement that they have organized a ate revelation to move them to action! Yea, they wait and wait all their time and strength away, expecting a terrible emotion or tempest to arouse them; but the 'still small voice' is unperceived by them. O, their revelation! I'm sick of it. I only believe in that revealing hand

> ELIZA S. HEACOCK. Smith Tp., Mahoning Co., O., ? 12th mo. 23d, 1849.

which reveals to all alike.

News of the Week. Ohio Legislature.

The SENATE has at length been organized by an agreement between Mr. Randall (Whig Freesoiler) of Ashtabula and Mr. Swift (Dem. Freesoiler) of Summit, whereby the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That for the purpose of proceeding temporarily to business, Mr. Broadwell shall withdraw, and Mr. Johnson be permitted to retain his seat as a Senator, until the committee on Privileges and Elections shall report upon Mr. Broadwell's claim to said Johnson's

Resolved, That the standing rules adopted for governing the last Senate be adopted for the government of this Senate, except the 36th rule, and substitute therefor the follow-

"No person claiming a seat as a Senator shall be permitted to vote upon a report, ques-tion, resolution, or motion affecting or that can affect his right to a seat as a Senator, nor upon any question, resolution or motion, in the event of which he is particularly or immediately in-

terested. The first resolution, after an unimportant nendment, was adopted. Yeas 18, Nays 16 -Democrats and Freesoilers voting in the affirmative, and the Whigs, with Blocksom and Burns, (Dem.) in the negative.

The second resolution was adopted-yeas 18, navs 16. The Whigs and Freesoilers voting in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the Mr. Randall made an accompanying state-

ment, which he afterwards reduced to writing as follows : We have also further agreed that the following bills shall be passed before the report of the

be acted on, in the case of Messrs. Broadwell's and Johnson's claim to a seat. A bill providing for the call of a Convention. for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution, the apportionment of delegates to Bright of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Dickinson accord with the provisions of the present ap-

2. An appropriation bill. 3. A bill repealing so much of the apportionment law as devides Hamilton county, reserving all rights now acquired under said

The votes of Mr. Swift and myself are to be that they can be passed within two weeks af-

before we dare speak! I hope this kind of out of order; Swift appealed, but the Speaker | Spirit of the Age -The Prospectus of this

The most extraordinary scene of confusion followed that has been witnessed this session. Senators left their seats, put on ther hats, and loud cries of "order," "order," "go on," re-sounded through the Hall. At length the Speaker obtained partial order, and Myers denounced the Speaker, and was followed by Mr.

the call was pending and the Sergeant-at-Arms was after the absentees, The Speaker announced Messrs. Converse,

Simpson and Lawrence as the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Payne ordered the Clerk not to record

[The Democrats, it should be understood wanted to appoint the Committee on Privileges and Elections by ballot, in order to get upon it men who would report in favor of Johnson's

retaining his seat.]
Mr. Beaver.—Then the Speaker can hand the certificate of appointment to the gentle-

Messrs. Burns and Chace contended that the Speaker could not appoint Committees while a call of the Senate was pending.

The Speaker said he could appoint the Com-

mittes at any time. The Senate being full, Mr. Dennison moved that all further proceedings be dispensed with.

Lost—yeas 17, nays 17. Freesoilers and Whigs ing at home, rocking the cradle, and attending in the affirmative and Democrats and Swift in Mr. Dennison asked what was meant by this

extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. Burns said that they meant to keep the

Senate in check until reason returned to the Whig Senators. He did hope that reason would return to the Speaker. The Speaker announced the remainder of the committees:

Judiciary-Harlan, Payne, Lawrence, Whitman and Olds.

Finance-Dennison, Whitman, Vinal, Gra-Roads and Highways-Cunningham, Salter,

Railroads and Turnpikes-Lawrence, Myers, and Worcester. Corporations-Vinal, Byers, Eckley, Payne,

and Dennison. New Counties-Eckley, Dimmock and Olds. Federal Relations-Randall, Swift and Beaver. Mr. Burns notified the Speaker that he would refuse to serve on any committee.

FRIDAY, Jon. 18. The Senate met, and when the Senate was full under a call the Democrats refused to dispense with further proceedings.

The Senate took a recess till to-morrow.

After a silence of half an hour, Mr. Swift rose, and said he was not actuated by vindictive or factious motives in offering the resolution he did yesterday, and that if the Speaker would resign, he would vote for either Ranrefused to serve in that capacity.

Speaker Blake inquired of Swift, if he pledg-

ed himself to vote for Converse in case of his resignation? Swift replied, certainly. The Speaker then in a short speech resigned the Randall was then nominated temporary B. W.

Chairman, and Converse, Whig, of Muskingum, elected Speaker on the first bailot. Converse had 25 votes, blank 5, scattering 2. Converse was conducted to the chair by Blake, and returned his thanks, when a mes-

sage was sent to the House announcing that the Senate was organized. A joint committee was then appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was ready to receive any communication from him. In the afternoon the Speaker re-announced the same Standing Committees which were appointed yesterday by Speaker Blake. He said he had no doubts as to the regularity of their

Mr. Olds was appointed Chairman of the Jas. Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. A. R Blake, Chairman of Finance to fill the lace | Robt which he (Converse) occupied.

Mr. Eckly's Resolution was taken up. Mr. Chase offered an amendment which was rejected. And then the original resolution was lost by a tie. Adjourned. The House was engaged on a bill repealing E. F.

XXXIst Congress.

the division of Hamilton county.

Monday, Jan. 14 .- In the SENATE Mr. Dou-GLASS, of Illinois, submitted a Resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving back to the State of Maryland all that portion of the Federal District not embraced in the corporate limits of the City of Washington, and also of granting to the City such legislative powers as are exercised by the Territories of the United States.

Gen. Houston of Texas submitted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that Congress has no power over the subject of Negro Slavery whatever, either in the States, Territories or District of Columbia, and pledging Congress in J. M. Watson, advance that if any of the Territories shall establish Slavery in the formation of their State Government, such clause shall be deemed no objection to their admission as States into

Tuesday, Jan. 15 .- In the SENATE Foote's bill providing Territorial Governments for California, Deserct and New Mexico was made the order of the day for Monday. \$500 was appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Slicer for extra S. N. Logue, praying performed while the Senate was in Chas. Porter, "D. H. Morgan, Bricksville, Session.

The House elected Mr. Glostbrenner (Dem.) of Pa. Sergeant at Arms.

Ed. Wall, Cleveland, Jan. 16 .- In the SENATE GOV. SEWARD Jno. W. Ayres, Litchfield, resented a memorial from citizens of New York for the abolition of Slavery in the Dis-Ed. Coffin. New Lyme. trict of Columbia, and moved its reference to Committee on Privileges and Elections shall the Judiciary Committee. The question of its reception was tabled, 32 to 10. Among those who voted to lay on the table, thus smothering all debate, were nine Northern Senators, 7 Democrats and 2 Whigs. The Democrats were of N. Y., Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Douglass H. Beach, portionment law, except that Hamilton county of Ia. and Sturgeon of Pa.; the Whigs, Dayton shall form but one district for the purpose of electing said delegates.

In any properties of the Whigs, Dayton and Miller of New Jersey. [The Freesoilers who have been looking for the speedy converging the purpose of the speedy converging to the speedy c sion of the Northern Democracy to Anti-Slavery had better 'make a note of' the above.]

Mr. Benton introduced a bill, the provisions of which are, very briefly, these. It is proposed to Texas, to cede to the United States all her territories west of the 102d parallel of west cast together for the purpose of reaching and longitude, and north of the south fork of Red passing said bills, and it is hoped and expected river, which territory probably includes all west of the Nueces, claimed to belong to Mexico be- A. Baker, Chester × Roads, ter the interchange of messages, and we proceed to business. If the Whigs, by their opposition, would leave in Texas, about one hundred and Samuel Hopson, " delay the passage of the two first bills, I am to forty thousand square miles. But the bill likeneed of all throwing in their mites? Is it enough that a few are public Abolitionists, and all the rest silent listeners? I believe all ought to speak report of said committee is to be acted upon tants, and when it shall have attained that mmediately after final action upon all of said population, then it is to be set off and be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, on the The above is a correct statement of the ar- footing of the original States. Texas is also ining what lies in his or her individual sphere.—
We have some of us been educated in the Churches, where we have been taught to be characteristics. Texas is also in the original States. Texas is also in vited to concede to the United States all the vited to con After the adoption of the above resolutions died in the introduction of the above resolutions and relinquishments, it is proposed to the moneys received by him for the Bugle, he signs and relinquishments, it is proposed to the moneys received by him for the Bugle, he still, and wait for a miraculous power to stir us lution to remove the Speaker. It was declared agree to pay her fifteen millions of dollars.

valuable paper for 1850 will be found on the Fourth Page. Few men in our country possess in a higher degree the intellectual and moral. qualifications necessary to the conduct of such a journal than W. H. CHANNING; and surely no more enterprising or skilful publishers can be found than Messts. Fowlers & Wells. We A call of the Senate was ordered, and while shall be surprised if a paper combining so many advantages, internal and external, does not attain a wide circulation and exert a powerful influence for good.

> An error in estimating the length of one or two articles in this number compels us to omit several others for which we hoped to find a place.

J. W. Dickerson, Wellington,

RECEIPTS.

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Wm. Peirce, S. Charleston,	1,00-272
Jonathan Peirce, "	1,00-181
Chas. R. Dugdale, Selma,	1,00-272
R. J. Waddell, S. Charleston.	1,00-272
Jos. Townsend, Selma,	1,00-272
Sam'l N. Peirce, Cincinnati,	1,00-272
Jacob Thomas, Mt. Union,	1,75-220
Thos. Rakestraw, "	1,75-273 1,00-304
Mercy A. Nichols, West Bedford,	1,00-275
J. A. Lepper, Mesopotamia, E. P. Townsend, New Brighton,	1,00-195
Mark Watson, Somerten,	1,00-273
F. F. Hussay, Lancaster Center,	1,00-272
B. W. Lamb, Geneva,	2,00-243
Martin Johnson, "	2,00-220
Jos. Aerman, "	1,00-270
Robt. Williams, Somerten,	1,50-253
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Thos. W. Wickersham, Marlboro,	63-238
Wm. Bond, Pennsville,	3,00-239
Wm. Wallace, Lowellville,	1,00-275
Robt. Morrow, Fowler,	2,00-225
Geo. B. Chapman, West Clermont,	1,00-274 1,00-270
Jno. Grant, Mt. Union, Z. Boulton, ""	50-225
O. L. Latham, Welchfield,	1,00-302
Lewis Burroughs, "	1,00-206
C. R. Johnson, Rockland,	1,00-275
Jno. Sprague, Canfield,	50-218
Jno. Sprague, Canfield, Jas. Clement, Middlefield,	1,00-275
A. Ramsey, Alleghany City,	1,00-235
Robt. Miller, Ravenna,	1,00-229
R. G. Porter, Middlefield,	2,00-172
I. Pleasant, New-Lisbon,	1,00-155
Wm. Dutton, Harrisville,	1,00-099
James Doud, Atwater, Chas. Naylor, Westville,	1,00-296 1,00-260
E. F. Curtiss, Orangeville,	1,00-200
M. J. Ingersol, Grafton,	1,50-276
L. Meacham Eagleville,	1,00-276
H. McFadden, Laceyville,	50-247
Jno. M. Holmes, Conotton,	50-267
A. Davis, Kenton,	1,00-285
Anson M. Clement, (2 cop.,)	2,00-276

Zimri Whinery, Eliz. Adamson, Columbiana,

Joseph Taylor, New Baltimore,

Mrs. P. M. R. Parker, N. Richt

Phebe U. Jackson, Manhasett, Elizabeth Frail, Hopkinton,

Horace Case, Rootstown,

Julius Woodruff, Poland

U. D. Parker, Berea,

A. Stanley, Milton,

Ann Hicklan, Lima.

Sally B. Gove,

Wm. Frothy, Camden,

R. A. Trescott, Salem,

Sarah Coaes, Marlboro',

Jas Walling, Brooklyn,

Jane Craig, Deerfield,

O. Chapion, Morgan,

M. Thorp, Richfield,

D. C. Hamlin, Hinkley,

r. C. Heighton, Rootstown,

B. Baschore, New Antioch,

H. B. Hickox, Weymouth,

Susanah Brown, Zanesfield,

Wm. F. Scoville, Croton,

D. B. Mosely, Hartford,

Henry Smith, Chardon,

J. Amphlett, Randolph,

Jos. Hicklan, Ravenna,

Wm. C. Heighton, Union Mills,

Jas. Norton, Lodi,

S. Binns, Seville,

W. Simms,

C. Gould, Litchfield.

Thos. Russell.

Alex. Miller,

Benj. Mechiner,

S. Prickett, Richfield,

Wm. Johnson, Westville,

Jno. Caldwell,

John Johnson,

E. Johnson,

J. M. Roe,

Elizabeth Hoover. 1.00-277 Agnes Cook, 1.00-276 50-249 50-249 1.50-226 1.00-282 1,00-146 of this Silk, and for the cash we will dispose of 1.00-249 2,00-225 1,00-190

1.00-312

50-224 1,00-265 50-237 2,00-298 Schools. 1.00-282 1.00-236 1,00-275 1,50-279 1.50-311 1.50-096 1,00-208

1.00-174

1.25-160

1.75-102

1,50-206 H. S. Doughty, Ravenna, Sam'l. Clapsaddle, Mt. Union, 38-113 * An account of the following receipts, paid several months ago to Sam'l Brooke, he forwardhas supplied us with another list.

Notices.

J. W. Walker's Appointments.

Tues. & Wed. 29th and 30th, Olmstead Mills, Thurs. & Friday 31st and 1st Feb. Elyria. Sunday & Mon. 3d and 4th Litchfield, Quar

Tues, and Wednesday, 5th and 6th, Grafton-Thurs, and Friday 7th and 8th, Wellington. Sat. and Sunday 9th and 10th, Fitchville. Monday, 11th, Trov.

Tuesday, 12th, Sullivan. Wed, and Thurs, 13th & 14th, Spencer. Saturday, 16th, Lodi.

Sunday & Monday 17th and 18th, Westfield. Discussion on the Dissolution of the Union.

Tuesday, 19th, Saville. Wednesday, 20th, at the Osburn School-House, Granger.

Meetings to commence first day at candlelighting, except Sundays, when they will commence at half-past ten.

Rocky River Anti-Slavery Society.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Rocky River Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Litchfield, Medina County, Ohio, on the 3d and 4th of February, 1850.

Remember that the interests of the Cause in that section makes it necessary that all parts should be represented.

SAM'L BROOKE.

Christian Conference.

Having become acquainted with the movements in New York and Green Plain, Ohio, where Yearly Meetings have been formed on the Congregational plan, and being convinced there is too much machinery, creed, discipline and ritual, in the present arrangements of society, which tends to imprison, rather than develope the beautiful religious sentiment in the constitution of man, we hence propose, that all porsons, who love practical goodness and feel the want of religious society which does not sacrifice the man to institutions, meet in Convention at Greensboro', Henry county, Indiana, on seventh day, the 16th of the second month 1850, to examine this deeply interesting subject, with a view of instituting an association similar in 272 character to that denominated the Religious Society of Congregational Friends.

Wm. Edgerton, Obadiah Elliott, Seth Hinshaw, Jordan Pickering, Wm. Disart, W. W. Shelly, John Gray, Seth Hinshaw, Jr., Jesse West. Hannah Edgerton, Matilda Dutton, Sarah Hinshaw, Sarah West, George W. Kern, Elisha Branson. Matthew Symons, David Coln, Benj. Thornbury, B. F. Hinshaw, Nicholas Kern, Eliza Kern. Milton Baldwin, Margaret Hinshaw, Joshua Newly, Jos. W. Sanders. Mary Elliott, Cyrus C. Hinshaw, Jerusha Sanders, Wilson Dilhorn, Eliza J. Hinshaw, Seth R. Allen, Benjamin B. Elliott, Isaac S. Branson, Mary Ellen Branson Enoch Hosier, Wm. F. Dunlap, Seth Lewelling. T. S. Harper, Abner Newby, Clarissa Lewelling, Daniel Hiatt. Mary Hiatt, Talbot Garretson.

James Stallings, Mary Stallings, Caleb Wickersham, Lewisville, Indiana. E. J. Wickersham, New Castle, 229 Jonathan Bond. 172 J. Wickersham, Lewisville, Phebe Richards, -099 Mary Wickersham, Susan Wickersham, "William Nicholson, New Castle, -310 Miram Wickersham, -276 Nathan Johnson, Cambridge, 276 Milton Pitman, Milton, -247 H. H. Thornburgh, " Henry Thornburgh, " Joseph Hussey, -276 N. W. Minor, Dublin 1,00-267 George Taylor, Cambridge, 2,00-225 Elwood Johnson, Dublin, 1,50-240 Wm. B. Edmundson, " 1,00-280 Thomas A. Dugdale, Richmond, Edwin M. Cook. Maranny Wassen, 3,00-313 Frederick Hoover,

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

MERCHANTS, Pedlars and others, can obtain a supply of a very superior quality, of Sewing and Saddlers' Silk of all colors, in packages of 100 skein Bundles, to any amount, wholesale and retail, at Cope and Filson's Store, [sign 1,00-278 of the swan, Salem, Ohio. We are in constant receipt of large quantities

1,00-268 it on better terms than it can be obtained in the 25-232 East. Call and see for yourselves SAMUEL COPE. Jan. 26, 1850-tf.

1,00-196 TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS Pelton's Large Outline Maps. DERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large

P Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do., Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do 1,50-239 so by applying to the subscriber at his residence 50-245 near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at 50-264 THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or 50-240 Books forwarded to them by applying by letter 50-240 to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., O.. or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana 1,00-298 County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.
1,00-279 Also, for sale at the above named places several Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common

Nov. 24, 1819.

JAMES BARNABY,

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SAWING AND TURNING.

THE subscribers are prepared to do all kinds SAWING AND TURNING, For Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Makers, at their shop, nearly

Salem, Aug. 25, 1849.-1152.

My Garden Gate.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Stand back, bewildering politics, I've placed my fences round, Pass on with all your party tricks, Nor tread my holy ground. Stand back-I'm weary of your talk, Your squabbles and your prate; You cannot enter in this walk, I've closed my garden gate.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf, I have a refuge here;

I wish to commune with myself; My mind is out of gear, These bowers are sacred to the page Of philosophic lore: Within these bounds no envice rage-

I've shut my garden door. Stand back, Frivolity and Show; It is a day of spring: I want to see my roses blow. And hear the blackbird sing ! 1 wish to prune my apple-trees, And make my peaches straight-Keep to the causeway, if you please-

I've shut my garden gate. I have no room for such as you; My house is somewhat small, Let love come here, and friendship true, I'll give them welcome all : They will not scorn my household stuff, Or criticise my store. Pass on-the world is wide enough-I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, ye pomps, and let me wear The liberty I feel; I have a coat at elbows baro-

I love its deshabille. Within these precincts let me rove, With Nature free from state; There is no tinsel in the grove-I've shut my garden gate.

What boots continual glare and strife? I cannot always climb: I would not struggle all my life-

I need a breathing time. Pass on-I've sanctified these grounds To friendship, love, and lore; You cannot come within these bounds, I've shut my garden door.

A Child's Curiosity. BY C. SPRAGUE.

Curiosity-who hath not felt Its spirit, and before its altar knelt? In the pleased infant see its power expand, When first the coral fills his little hand; Throned in his mother's lap, it dries each tcar, As her sweet legend falls upon his ear: Next it assails him in his top's strange hum, Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum : Each gilded toy, that doting love bestows, He longs to break and every spring expose. Placed by your hearth, with what delight he

pores O'er the bright pages of his pictured stores: How oft he steals upon your graver task, Of this to tell you and of that to ask; And when the waning hour to-bedward bids, Though gentle sleep sit waiting on his lids, How winningly he pleads to gain you o'er, That he may read one little story more.

Not yet alone to toys and tales confined. It sits, dark brooding, o'er his embryo mind: Take him between your knees, peruse his face, While all you know, or think you know, you

Tell him who spoke creation into hirth. Arched the broad heavens and spread the rolling

Who formed a pathway for the obedient sun, And bade the seasons in their circles run, Who filled the air, the forest, and the flood. And gave man all, for comfort, or for food; Tell him they sprang at God's creating nod-He stops you short with, 'Father, who made God ? "

The School-Boy.

Look through the casement of your village-

school. Where now the pedant with his oaken rule Sits like Augustus on the imperial throne, Between two poets yet to fame unknown: While restless Horace pinions martyred flies, Some younger Virgil fills the room with sighs; Who, suffering now for one untimely laugh, Ere long will write his master's epitaph; Forgetting in his lines and comments bland The painful ridges on his blistered hand.

And that small rogue, how slily he inweaves The Pickwick papers with his Murray's leaves; The race of nouns lies dim as sunken isles. While Mr. Weller lights his face with smiles; Or Mrs. Bardell weeps, -or lawyers plead,-His task remains unconned, the wag will read. James T. Fields.

The News.

Behold the sick man in his casy chair; Barred from the busy crowd and bracing air, How every passing tride proves its power To while away the long, dull, lazy hour, As down the pano the rival ra'n-lrops chase, Curious he'll watch to see which wines the race, And let two dogs beneath his window fight, He'll quit his Bible to enjoy the sight. So with each newborn nothing rolls the day, Till some kind neighbor, stumbling in his way. Draws up his chair the sufferer to amuse. And makes him happy while he tells-The News-

Borves best the Father he who most serves man,

Miscellaneous.

Murder Discovered by Clairvoyance.

POPLAR RIDGE, Cayuga Co., N. Y., ? December 10, 1849. To the Editor of the Spirit of the Age.

DEAR SIR,-I wish to lay before your readers a brief account of experiments in Mesmerism, recently made in this vicinity, which have done not a little to establish in the minds of many heretofore skeptical, the claims of Magnetic Clairvoyance.

They may have learned from the newspapers ere this meets their notice, the pariculars, so far as discovered, of one of the most diabolical murders on record, which has just been brought to light in the adjoining town of Venice. The principal tacts, however, in order to be better understood, I will here repeat.

Nathan Adler, the murdered man, was a taken. We find it in Littell's Living Age: German pedler, and being somewhat acquainted with the family of Bayhams, called apon them on the evening of the 6th of November for cutertainment during the night. Mrs. Bayhani, at the time, lay dangerously ill-a crib of corn having fallen upon her that very afternoon, seriously injuring the spine and other parts; and precluding almost, in the opinion of all, the possibility of her recovery. But notwithstanding all this, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the entire community, that three sons of the almost dving woman—the oldest scarcely our of his teens-decoved the confiding man to the barn, and there, in cold blood, murdered him! No suspicions were telt of the murder until his brother and cousin arrived at the house on the 24th ult., in search of him; when, being unable to trace him further, they imprudently accused the Bayhams of killing him, and left for Syracuse to obtain counsel. No move was made in the neighborhood until the return of the relations, with a search-warrant, on the 26th. Two nights were thus left for them to be employed in secreting the body and the goods. Search was made during that day, and in the night, or early aext morning, the three sons were arrested for murder. In the meantime the search went on, the whole vicinity being much excited. On Wednesday, the 28th, a piece of candle and a pair of mittens were found in the woods, half a mile north-east of the house, buried four feet deep,-hearly over which, slightly covered, was the carcase of a horse. At another place, south-east of this, a skunk was found near the surface, but appearances plainly proved that the earth had just been filled in to some depth below.

At about this time some gentlemen went to visit a Clairvoyant, sixteen miles distant. Her husband mesmerised her, and without any previous knowledge on the subject, she was asked if there was any excitement anywhere in regard to a murder. She replied adventure."—"Hark!" exclaimed the wise, with a shrick; and then went on to give the "what's that?"—"My God!" cried the circumstances of the murder. She said that the body was then buried for the third time, Just at that instant a loud shout was heard mentioning the carcase of the horse at the first place, and declared that it was then buried under a log-heap, or between two logs, together with the trunk; but she could give no definite directions for finding it, on applying the lamp to the windows, it was though premising that it would be found .-Her description of the last place of burial, as

will presently be seen, was also correct. In the meantime another Clairvoyant, a from the scene of the murder, by Mr. N. we force our way out, do you think it possi-Keilogg. The first trial was made, I think, ble we could reach some place of shelter?" the working of it does not cost more than a half-penny per week! on Friday, the 30th ult. The subject agreeing substantially with the first tried Clair-All we can do is to remain where we are; could then be elicited.

The next trial was on Saturday evening, the 1st inst., Mr. Kellogg operator, as before. Present, George Haight, D. Adams, and Mr. Pomeroy. The Clarryoyant described the fore, and again stopped on the top of the knoll. Here the Mesmeriser excited the organs of locality, eventuality, firmness, &c., desiring him to look sharply,—when he exclaimed, "they've put hun into a wagon," He then said, "they were going towards the barn," and finally, " by the barn,"—which is nearly half a mile, perhaps more, from the place, where it is supposed to have been buried the second time. The barn stands some ten rods north of the house, the latter being on the north side of the road running east and west. The body it is said, was then taken out of the wagon, and carried on a south-west direction to the road, and again put into the wagon, which had been driven through the door-yard into the road, empty. To questions, "where are they now?"— where are they now?"—the Clairvoyant answered, "they're going west"-"they're going west;" and finally, "they've turned north." "Where? at the red school-house? the first corner about one hundred rods irom Bayham's.) "No." "At Talcott's Corners?" (more than a mile from the red school-house. "No." "Where then?" | sound. At length a confused rumbling was heard through the snow, which died away, "Between the two." Here the operator supposed a mistake was made, as he recollected came evident that it was the voices of men. no road there, but the subject continued :- | "They've turned into the woods," which reminded those present of a wood-road there. The road was then described as accurately," in the words of Mr. Haight, "to the spot where the body was found, as any one can now describe it, who has been to the place." "The distance, too," continued the same gentleman, in answer to my inquiries, were it chained to-day, would differ but slightly, if at ail, from that given-three quar-

ters of a mile from the public high road. The next morning, Sunday, Messrs. Haight and Pomeroy set out in search of the place described by the Clairvoyant, and went directly to the place. Mr. Pomeroy even stepped over the body of the fallen tree, in the top of which the body lay buried, but perceiving no indications of it went on. Through the lorenoon, nearly all continued as before in the eastern woods. But about noon, at the suggestion of the constable, and the people from Northville, two or three hundred men colleeted in a line, determined to scrutinize the entire woods, in which the body was said to be. About 4 o'elock, some shawls were found in a slough-hole, ten or fitteen rods from the body, which led to a more confident search in the immediate vicinity; when the body was found, together with a pack and trunk, lightly buried, as before stated, between two large branches of the tree, over And who would wrong humanity wrongs Hea- which Mr. Pomeroy had walked in the mor- Let the slandered take comfort; it is only

I have this statement from the lips of both the body was found the remainder of the family-(the old lady excepted, who is still very low -the old man, two daughters, and e youngest son, were taken into custody. The examination was closed on the 6th inst. the three brothers committed to jail, and the STEPHEN YOUNG. rest discharged.

A Night under the Snow.

A THRILLING STORT.

Most readers have heard of the dangers the precipices which overhang the road, and left to perish. A writer in Tait's Magazine

The party consisted of five in all-the husband and wife, (English people,) the nurse and baby, and an Italian-from Aosta, familiar with the dangers of the journey .-They set out early in the morning, and arrived a little before nightfall at a part of the pass, which, owing to the driving of the winds, is easily choked up. The snow had begun to fall about an hour and a half preand postilions, and bringing along with it premature night. They had hoped to reach he summit before darkness set in; but the horses were weak, and the snow, for the last hour at least, had greatly retarded their progress. All the solicitude of the husband cined to be concentrated in the wife, while all hers was in the baby. Self seemed equally absent from the minds of both. The nurse, for her part, displayed the utmost stoicism, except that, as the cold increased, and the snow-drifts beat more and more furiously against the carriage windows, she pressed the child more closely to her breast, and protected it from the influence of the air with a greater allowance of shawls. The Italian, who understood thoroughly the perils of the position, went on talking with the husband, who, while his eye was fixed mon his wife and child, appeared calm and collected, though, from certain thundering noises above, it appeared probable that the avalanches were in motion. At every ten yards, the carriage was stopped by the accumulated snow. "Jane," said the husband at length to his wife, "tie up your throat carefully; we may have to walk presently; and you, nurse, make the baby comfortable, d give him to me."

The nurse obeyed, and the mother, looking anxiously at her child, inquired, with suppressed earnestness, "William, is there any danger?"-"Yes, a little, love, just aigh to impart an air of romance to our nurse, "the mountain has fallen on us."from the men outside, followed by a sup- its flame boils the water in the kettle in pressed struggle and a groan, and then the most complete silence. All motion was at the same time arrested in the carriage, and perceived that they were embedded in thick

"What is to be done?" exclaimed the Englishman, addressing himself to the Italian. young man, was being tried at Northville, "Can your experience suggest any means of where the prisoners were, some three miles extricating ourselves from this position? If voyant so far as he went. He traced the they will dig us out in the morning."-" And murderers to the top of a knoll after the the drivers," observed the Englishman, a body was dug up a second time,-when, as sudden thought flashing across his mind, he said, all was dark. Nothing farther "what is to become of them? they will die of cold."-"They are dead already," answered the Italian; "the first stroke of the ava- the heart. These do not belong to me .lanche extinguished life in them-what you heard was their death-groan," "Impossible," cried the Englishman; "I must force murder, and two burials substantially as be- my way out, and endeavor to drag them

The confined space into which they had to breathe would have rendered it necessary to let down the windows, at the risk of admitting a quantity of snow; but all egress was impracticable. They were entombed, as it were, in the avalanche, which, fortunately for them, was soft and spongy, permitting air to pass through its pores; yet the heat soon became almost insufferable and once during the night the lady fainted Traveling carriages in the Alps are always well supplied with provisions and restoratives, and as the Englishman never once lost his presence of mind, every thing practicable was done for wife, purse and child. What their language and teelings were may possibly be imagined. All the Italian could y, as he related the story, was, that it was very terrible, which he uttered in a tone

nore significant than his words. Well, morning came at last, as they knew by consulting their watches; but it brought no light with it, and for some time no After a protracted interval, a gleam of daylight entered the carriage, the snow was cleared partially away, and the welcome Order of Confederated Communities, regulaface of a rustic was beheld peering down pon them. Their deliverance was now edy, and they were conveyed half dead as chalet. The whole party escaped with-

DRUNKENNESS IN SWEDEN.-The laws against drunkenness are very severe in Sweden; for the first time the offender is fined three dollars; for the second six; for the third and fourth times a much larger sum; he loses besides the right to vote and be voted for. The following Sunday he is exposed in at once a microcosm, a heaven in least form, a sort of pillory at the parish church. For the fifth offence he is confined in a house of correction, six months at hard labor; and for the sixth, the punishment lasts a whole rear. A person convicted of having temptd another to drunkenness is fined three dolclesiastic loses his place on the first offence; mirror of human progress. a civil officer is suspended and sometimes removed. Drunkenness is not accepted as an excuse for or palliation of any offence; and a man who has died of drunkenness is not buried in consecrated ground.

He who enlarges his heart restricts his

at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

Violins and Fiddles: Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Haight. As soon as Or how Jacob lost Money by not going to School when he was a Boy.

Near Pittsburgh there lives an aged Dutchman named Jacob Heinman, who has by his industry accumulated a large property. The old man is at all times ready to yield up his substance liberally for the support of schools. He regards it his duty to do this, feeling the want of education in his own

A gentleman called upon Jacob not long ago, to ask his aid in establishing an academy in an adjoining county, and in the course which often attend the crossing of the Alps of his appeal to the old man's philanthropy, in the winter. Travelers are sometimes he casually observed there were many words overwhelmed by avalanches of snow from in the English language which signify the same thing, and it was necessary for boys to learn them from books.

"Schtop-schtop-1 knows dat," said Jatells the following story of a party thus over- cob-" Now I dells you how I knows dat .-Soom dwenty years ago, I goes down on to Filadal y mit my vagon, to kit soom koots for de Butsburk mercshants. Vell I kits him. and up in de dop of de mountain, my vagon he sdicks fast in de moot. Den I dakes off all mine koots, and laid him by de site ov de road. Vell mishter school-master, I feels one light parrel, and I say to mineself, 'Dere, tem boys in Mancalester's store in Filadelly, play on me annuder drick-dey send one empty parrel py me glear to Bittsburk.' Vell viously, and was now pouring down the ravine before the blast, blinding both horses up, and I sees him marked. Violins. Den I up, and I sees him marked 'Violins,' Den I sicear it was von drick, because I knows dere was no such man in all Batsburk, as Mishter Violins; and I kits so mad mit myself for being made such a tool of, dat I shoost dakes nine axe and I prakes de empty parrel all into little smashes. Now, Misinter School-maser, vat you dink vas in dat parrel marke to Mr. Violin? fittles sur, (fiddles) all full of fittles by tam. Vell, ven I gus to Bausburk, I have to pay Doo hundred tollars to one Frenceman. shoost because I did not know dat vo'in and fitt'e was de same ding. Now I gives you one hundred tollars for your big school. Here is de money.' - Cene. nnati Gaz.

> AN INGENIOUS INVENTION FOR EARLY RISERS.-A mechanic, residing at 104 Newcastle street, Hulme, has constructed a little machine for the purpose of awaking himself early in the morning. To a Dutch clock in the kitchen he has attached a lever, from which a wire communicates through the ceiling to the bedroom above, in which he has affixed his novel invention. Having set the lever to any hour at which he may wish to be awakened, when the time arrives, it is released by the clock, and the machinery up stairs rings a bell, then strikes a match, which lights an oil lamp. This lamp runs upon four wheels, and is at the same instant propelled through a tin tube on a minature railway, about five feet long, which is raised, by small iron supporters, a few inches above the bedroom floor. Near the end of the "line" is fixed an elevated iron stand, upon which a small tea kettle is placed (holding about a pint,) and immediately under it, I the aid of a spring, the lamp is stopped, and twenty minutes; this enables him to take a cup of tea or coffee prior to going to work. The bell attached is so powerful that it awakes his neighbor, and the machine altogether is of a very neat appearance, the mechanism being of polished iron. The inventor has made it during his leisure hours, and has been about eighteen months in bringing it to a state of perfection. He has also combined economy with utility, as

a half-penny per week! THE VOICE OF THE SOUL. -In the reconse of my own soul to any great, unchangeable truth, I hear the voice of universal humanity. I can conceive that my feelings are individual, but not any great convictions of the intellect or lofty aspirations of They are universal. They will live and spread, when the individual who gave some faint utterance to them is gone.—Channing.

He that hath a good wife, bath an angel by his side; he that hath a bad one hath a devil at his elbow.

Alcohol is the high priest of death; tobacco is the chief deacon.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

Prospectus for Volume Second. THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE is designed to be medium for that Life of DIVINE HUMANITY, TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, & DEALER which, amidst the crimes, doubts, conflicts, of Revolution and Reaction, inspires the hope of a Social Reorganization, whereby the Ideal of Christendom may be falfilled in a Confederacy of Commonwealths, and MAN become united in Universal Brotherhood.

Among the special ends, to whose promotion the Spirit of the Age is pledged, the ollowing may be named :-I. Transit and Reforms-such as Abolition

of the Death Penalty, and degrading punishments, Prison Discipline, Purity, Temperance, Anti-Slavery, Prevention of Pauperism, heard through the snow, which died away, Justice to Labor, Land Limitation, Homestead Exemption, Protective Unions, Equitable Exchange and Currency, Mutual Insurance, Universal Education, Peace. II. Organized Society-or the Combined

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of Man, collective and individual, as are in- all who wish to purchase good and cheap artituitively recognized, justified by tradition, cles, to give us a call at the sign of the S and confirmed by science, proving him to be the culmination of the Natural Universe, and a living member of the Spiritual Universe,

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VOL. 5--

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> THEB Notes of a Reside

From our Phila PHILADELI

In a former letter l dence in Missouri. On surely gazing from the now on the high bluffs, lands," on the islands of erally one, two or three wealth of nature, I was unvarying green, for t boundless, or anything a up for the absence of va hand and the left of the was scarcely a sign of h sound of human industr these apparently extensi it be, I asked, that slaver Yes, beyond those rich those high bluffs on the generous soil in the I bleeding hearts. There white man had only to ru and scatter his seed to 1 fold. But this lust of po very steamboat what an i Here was a little mulatto close beside me, with cu and the sad downcast exp to the better class of slav ing when, as I spoke in

whole body. What did he was the loving mother, to steps by day and fan off t Alas for the poor little on all night because of the toes which tormented I used to it, the' his playm is protected by a bar. T claim to this human soul to tell me that she had the his mother. She! This . the work of the family in years; done it wisely t turn, in place of wages vings bank, the woman v ed for shall take this brig

hers, whose father even

free, and crush him and

days of his life!

smile of iunocence seeme

Then there is a man fi his wife, going up to Lib a brother, and they have boy of twelve, whom the his parents and associates of him to their brother. vidual is not afraid to facvery. He tells me that black man to serve the w races could not live on e proof, and point to the fa intermarriage, (virtually,) plies that they are his, an money they can make. ' rior race," and so have no self has been a "nigger d med to own it, considers vice to rid Kentucky of still they carefully avoid of shall enlighten them eithe lectually, as then they wo freedom. Preaching to sla -more so than preaching He did not believe in eith ting his former statemen in an eloquent description his plantation. Why, h smart as any set of white fine looking set of people carry on his farm as v with him; he knew, for two years ago, and he felt

he was working with the There were lots of white who were so ignorant tha you who was President, h who was President, he tell you that as well as a things. One of the men

married to the smartest w